THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

BY A RECENT MAIL the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1877. The report is mainly occupied with the usual administrative details and there is not much in it calling for remark. The Secretary of State however draws attention to the recommendations contained in the last paragraph of the Commission's Memorandum which is as follows :—In Dr. Paynes Report for 1876 many painful details about the Bustees in some of the districts were given and now that the cleansing of the Bustees has been taken over by the Engineering Department, the proper function of the officer of health in this matter will be to see that the health of the people is attended to. Dr. Payne's report for 1877 recapitulates a number of points in previous reports on the sanitary history of Calcutta. In the present state of the questions raised by him it will be better simply to insist on the practical conclusions from the facts as a whole which appear to this Commission to be as follows :

1. " The Municipal authorities in Calcutta have already done a great work in water supply and drainage, and for this they deserve public gratitude. But the works are still incomplete, especially the drainage, which should be pressed forward and all open ditches and foul water tanks within the area of the city should be abolished as speedily as possible."
2. " The immediate remedy required is thorough and daily cleansing of all the bustees and compounds as well as of lanes and streets the filling up of ditches and [illegible] ponds, and finally when funds are available the reconstruction on suitable plans of healthy dwellings on the sites of the present bustees. No better guide can be obtained for this work than the table of district mortality which has been prepared by the officer of health, and it might be suggested that one of the worst districts might at once be selected for improvement. There is no need of being puzzled with Osteological theories in doing practical work of this kind."
3. " Lastly there is no evidence to sustain the view advanced in the Municipal Report that the expenditure on sanitary works has not been attended by reduction in the death rates. For this result must be sought not only in better water supply and drainage but in thorough cleansing and improving of all the most unhealthy areas within the city, a work which has yet to be done but which will be materially facilitated by extension of works of water supply and drainage.—*Press Commissioner.*

The Municipal Commissioners have already done a great deal in the way of filling up old ditches and making sewer roads for the cleansing of bustees. They ought to notice this subject in their annual report for the last year.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has accorded his sanction to a proposal of the Madras Government that Miss Rajagopaul, the Senior Assistant Mistress of the Government Female Normal School at Madras should be deputed to England, for the purpose of studying the system pursued in English Schools, and more especially in Infant Schools, the young lady's travelling expenses being paid by the Government.—*Press Commissioner.*

OWING TO the increased labours devolving upon the Army Commission on account of the withdrawal of Sir F. Roberts, Colonel MacGregor, and Colonel Baker, the Commission has been strengthened by the appointment of Major General Napier Campbell. —*Ditto.*

GRAIN IMPORTS to Bagdad from India and Foreign Countries are exempted from customs duties for six months.—*Ditto.*

THE MAHARAJAHS of KASHMIR and Sindia have conveyed to the Viceroy an expression of their sympathy and grief at the outrage in Kabul, Sindia expressing his satisfaction at the prompt measures taken and Kashmir placing himself personally and his troops at the disposal of the Government for immediate active service if required.—*Ditto.*

IT IS PROPOSED to connect Bareilly with Ranseebagh by a Railway. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway appears to have suffered severely at one point of its system, by the long continued heavy rainfall in Rohilkund and Kumaon. The river Ramgunga, which is crossed by the Railway about 4½ miles to the west of Bareilly, is fed by numerous hill streams lately gorged to their utmost ; and, as a natural consequence the floods passing down that river are exceptionally heavy. All merchandise traffic towards the west and north beyond Bareilly, and towards the south and east beyond Aonla (the station for Budaon,) is necessarily suspended until the river subsides and temporary bridges can be erected over its new channel ; but the through service of passengers, luggage, parcels, and mail is maintained by the trains which leave Lucknow at 6-30 A M. Alligurh 2-36 A. M., and Moradabad 3-35 A. M.

THE INDIAN HERALD publishes a telegram from Multan, stating that a *jehad* is being preached throughout Afghanistan. It is further stated that the British have subsidised " the hill tribes."

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

MORE THAN one-third of all the sugar now made in the world is said to be made from beets. The annual product in Europe, chiefly France, which half a century ago was only 5,000 tons, has now risen to 1,500,000 tons. And the industry is about being introduced extensively into the United States. Here is a subject for the Indian agriculturist. With ordinary care the beet grows well enough in India.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Purneah dated the 15th instant :

On the 13th morning last a heavy shower began to fall here from 6 A.M. and continued till 4 P. M. The whole town has been inundated. The Rain has not yet abated. We have been suffering much for its long duration. The Post Office, which is said to be situated on high land, has also been swept away. Had the water increased 4 inches more, it would have come into the house and injured the furniture &c. Rice is selling at high prices and the poor as usual are suffering.

Umbica Chandra Sircar,
Kristo Nath Chowdhry,
Brindabun Chunder Banerjee.

A BUDAON Missionary writes to the *Lucknow Witness* : " Since the departure of Pundit Dyanand Saraswati from Budaon, three men, with shaven heads and yellow clothing, have followed him, and say they are his followers from Benares. They eat food from any person's hands and say that the Pundit is a Christian, and that he receives three hundred rupees monthly from Government." These men, the Missionary adds, are deceivers.

LORD NORTHBROOK delivered a speech at Falmouth, in course of which he made the following remarks on the Affghan War :

" The Afghan war was caused by the timidity of the Government through the imaginary danger of a Russian attack on India. The Liberals had said to the Government, 'You are timid, you are not bold ; you are timid in anticipating danger when you need expect none, and rash in undertaking responsibilities you will not have to fulfil and which will fall upon your successors.' He maintained that it was utterly unreasonable to suppose the Russians intended invading our Indian Empire ; and as to Cyprus, he was ashamed of the miserable acquisition of that island. We had had an Afghan war, and a scientific frontier, The policy of the Government did produce war and the war had produced annexation but whether that annexation would produce greater strength or greater weakness to India remained for the future. He wished from his heart that the result of the war might be strengthening to India, as he was not so fixed in his opinion as to wish that the policy now insisted on for Afghanistan should not be successful, but he believed others who knew India held that that empire was not in danger of attack, Russia saw the deserts through which her army would have to pass, without communication and without means of transport. It was only the Government that feared such an attack, whilst he and many others disbelieved it, and knew full well that such an attack, if once commenced, would soon be defeated with ignominy. The Marquis of Dalhousie, when Governor-General of India, had to consider this question, and only wished that Russia would attempt such an invasion ; and he was Governor-General at the time, which would show pretty well that we had very little to fear in that respect. Then they were told that the boundary of India was a mountain range and that it was necessary that we should get on the other side of the range, under the passes. Well, now the scientific frontier had been gained, we were told by Lord Salisbury that we had strengthened and made impregnable our frontier. But what did the friends of the Government say ? Why, even Sir Henry Rawlinson declared that this could not be the end, and there was no saying how soon we might have to occupy Candahar and a place in Persia called Abevard, which must be steadily watched. And, in point of fact, we were exactly as were before ; and if there were any probabilities of attack from Russia they were not lessened by having a so-called scientific frontier. Those who were opposed to the policy of the Government in India had always said that the real security of India was the good government of the empire, and to make the people in that country know that we were anxious to give them a good government. The finances of India should especially be taken care of, and the revenues should not be wasted in military expenditure. Contrary to this, the policy of the Government had been to increase the expenditure without gaining any additional strength. (Applause.)

What must his Lordship have said when he received the news of the Kabul disaster !

WE TAKE from the *Times of India* the following particulars of the unfortunate members of the Kabul Mission :

SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI.

Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., to give him his full title, entered the army in 1858, his first commission being dated April 9. He became lieutenant on the 19th March 1860, captain 9th April 1870, and major 9th April 1878 He served with the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers in the Oudh campaign of 1858, 1859, and was present at the capture of five guns from the Nusseerabad Brigade at Shahelulgunge. In 1861 he joined the Bengal Staff Corps, and in 1862 entered the Punjab Commission, He served as political officer with the Kohat force under Colonel Keyes, and was present at the surprise and destruction of the Bizotee village of Gora on the 27th February 1869. For his services on that occasion he received the thanks of the Punjab Government and the Governor-General in Council. His position in the late war was that of political officer with the Khyber field force, in which capacity it was his privilege to conduct the negotiations leading up to the recent treaty with the Amir Yakoob Khan. He was created a C S.I. in 1877, and a K.C.B, a few weeks ago. During the recent debates in the Houses of Parliament on the Afghan War vote of thanks, full credit was given to Sir Louis for his services. Lord Cranbrook used the following words :—" Although there are certain names not mentioned amongst those whose services have been most conspicuous in the field and council, yet they are names which I feel certain you would not think me justified in passing by. One of those names is that of the distinguished person who negotiated the treaty which brought the war to a conclusion. I allude to Major Cavagnari whose name was not known much previously, but whose name is now so deservedly known for that great sagacity, skill, and insight into native character which has enabled him to bring about a treaty of peace which in less careful and skilful hands might have failed. In a short time he has brought about a treaty which will apparently be faithfully observed by the ruler of Afghanistan, and I hope it may have the happiest effects, inasmuch as Major Cavagnari is now Resident in Cabul, and I am sure he will bring to the conduct of business there the same skill, foresight and prudence which has raised him to the high position which he now occupies." There will be a universal feeling of regret that Sir Louis Cavagnari has not been privileged longer to enjoy the honours which were so recently bestowed upon him. His father, General Adolphus Cavagnari, served in the French army and became secretary to Prince Lucien Bonaparte ; his mother was Miss Montgomery, an Irish lady. Sir Louis was married to Lady Cavagnari being, we believe, in Simla at the present time.

MR. JENKYNS.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, Secretary to the Embassy, was a promising young civilian. He acted as Sir Louis Cavagnari's assistant during the peace negotiations, and was the bearer of the Treaty of Gundamuck to Simla. As a reward for his services he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. Mr. Jenkyns entered the Bengal Civil Service at the end of 1870, being appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in August 1877, and officiating Judicial Assistant at Peshawur in November 1878 During his stay at Gundamuck, the Amir contracted a great liking for Mr. Jenkyns, and expressed a hope that when the British Embassy arrived at Cabul the Secretary would help him to improve his slight knowledge of the English language.

LT. HAMILTON.

Lieut. W. R. P. Hamilton, V.C., who was in command of the escort, was also a very young officer. He joined the army in 1874 and was appointed to the Guides Corps (cavalry) three years ago. He was made a squadron officer in February 1877. He obtained the Cross for his gallantry in the Futtehbad action on the 2nd of April, where he commanded the Guides Cavalry after Major Battye was mortally wounded

DR. KELLY.

Dr. Kelly was surgeon of the Guides Corps, and was no doubt chosen a member of Embassy for his intimate acquaintance with the frontier tribes. He joined the army in 1869, and was first attached to the Guides in March 1873.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE MORNING POST gives the following summary of the position of parties in the House of Commons at the commencement of the present Parliament, and at the close of last session :—

	Feb. 1874. Cons.	Lib.	Cons. maj.	Lib. maj.	1879. Cons.	Lib.	Cons. maj.	Lib. maj.
England ...	286	173	113	—	281	178	103	—
Wales ...	11	19	—	8	9	21	—	12
Scotland ...	19	41	—	22	19	41	—	22
Ireland ...	35	68	—	33	38	65	—	27
	351	301	113	63	347	305	103	61
Net Conservative majority	50				42			

But no mention is made of the Home Rulers.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes the following story from Mhow :

" It is stated here that a man was killed yesterday by a soldier of the 29th Regiment whilst out shikarring at Kodena, a village half a mile from the infantry barracks. One report says that the deceased was accidentally shot, but another version of the affair accuses the soldier of discharging his gun at the man because he was prevented by him from entering an Indian cornfield. The deceased, it would seem, was guarding the field at the time. I give you these rumours for what they are worth ; but it is understood the whole thing will be enquired into by the authorities."

THE HOME NEWS states that Government has finally decided to close the existing Civil Funds of the three Presidencies, and to establish a new fund in their stead. The Civil Service Commissioners have been requested to inform candidates for the Indian Civil Service that " in the event of their being appointed to the service, they will not be admitted to the existing Civil Funds, but that they will be required, as a condition of their appointment, to

subscribe to a new fund which is about to be established by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the grant of pensions to the families of future members of the Indian Civil Service."

THE STATUE of Viscount Gough is to be erected in Phœnix Park, Dublin. The Dublin Corporation have finally refused to grant a site at Carlisle Bridge, which must be reserved, they say, for statues of O' Connell and such heroes as have fought Ireland's battle—not mere British generals who have only gained victories over indians, or in Afghanisthan.

A RATHER SERIOUS case says the *Indian Herald*, is reported from Agra. It seems that a punkah coolie belonging to one of the railway offices at Tundlah fell asleep. One of the officials, in order to awake him, administered three kicks on the ribs. The man did not complain at the time, but shortly afterwards fell senseless on the ground. Another official attempted to place him in a sitting posture but failed; he was then sent to the railway hospital, where he expired. The Magistrate at Agra, who tried the case, has suspended his decision, and admitted the defendant to bail, to the extent of Rs. 1,000. Let us see how this case ends.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following:

We ventured to remark last week that the *Bombay Guardian* was much shocked at the "immorality" of that most humdrum of all dances, the nautch, (as practised at all events in Western India) and our harmless remark has drawn down upon our devoted heads the following:—'The sympathies of our contemporary are evidently much more with those who take pleasure in the lascivious dances of courtezans than with one who regards them as demoralizing." "Those who take pleasure in the lascivious dances of courtezans" are of course Sir Richard Temple, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other notables "claiming to be Christians," who went to a nautch recently in Poona, and the "one" who regards them as demoralising, is of course the writer in the *Guardian*.

Bishop Heber did not consider himself polluted by witnessing the Indian nautch.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE COLLECTION of drugs contributed to the Paris Exhibition by Rai Kanny Lal Dey Bahadur has, at his request, been presented to the Museum of the Paris Societi de Pharmacie.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has recently forwarded to India a letter from Dr. Jose' del Pins, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, Cuba, with some bottles containing an Elixir for cholera and a request that the remedy may be subjected to experimental trial at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital and the result reported. The elixir has hitherto, it is said, been used with success in cases of Yellow fever which Dr. del Pins thinks is produced by the same causes as those which produced Cholera. It was also used with "unexpectedly good results" in cholera epidemics in Spain in 1835 and 1856.—*Ditto.*

AS AN exceptional case and in approval of the high professional distinction he has achieved, the Secretary of State has sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, to Rai Ram Naryan Das Bahadur, lately teacher of Surgery in the Campbell Medical College, Calcutta, a pension of 50 Rs. a month, in addition to the pension of Rs. 175 a month equal to half his average emoluments, to which he has been admitted under the rules.—*Ditto.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved of the appointment by the Bombay Government of the Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhai Framjee C. S. I. to the sole charge of the License Tax Department in that Presidency for one year from the 18th February last.—*Ditto.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer to assist the Collector of Jaunpore, N. W. Provinces in the preparation of the records of the permanently settled districts.—*Ditto.*

WE HAVE received the following communique from the Press Commissioner:

The officer on special duty in Kashmir reports regarding the harvest prospects of the country that the rice crops in the Patan Tehsil is particularly fine, but in the part of the country lying between Magan, the head quarter of the Tahsil and Srinagar there is very little cultivation.

The early autumn grains such as Indian corn and millet have for the most part been destroyed owing to the want of rain, but the yield of fruit is abundant and a liberal sale of wheat and barley in Srinagar has diminished the appearance of distress in the country.

The prospect of the country depends however on the rice crop which has suffered considerably on account of the exceedingly scanty rain-fall this year. No approximate estimate of the probable yield can be arrived at so early in the season, but the officers of the Durbar roughly put it at 7 lakhs of Kharwars of Shali or about 7 lakhs of maunds for the state share. If things turn out according to their anticipations there is every reason to hope that the famine should be at an end in a few months, on the other hand apprehensions are yet entertained by some of the officials that the famine will continue next year.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has approved of the extension of the Sambhur Branch of the Rajputana State Railway, across the lake to Gudha, and thence to Nawa and Jhowra on the north shore, in all 17 miles. The Jaipag siding constructed along the south side of the Sambhur lake has also been extended for two miles. The cost of these extensions is estimated at Rs. 794,386.—*Press Commissioner.*

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE AUGUST NUMBER of the *Bengal Magazine* contains a thoughtful paper on the Employment of Educated natives by Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea B. A., B. L of Utterpara. We give below the conclusion:

The spheres of life which are still open to educated natives are therefore sufficiently wide and varied, but they point to the necessity of a material change in our system of education. The system which obtains at present should be confined to the training of those few who aspire to appointments of high trust in the state, or to become members of the learned professions. We have already too bitter an experience of the effect of such education on the mass of Hindu boys to wish for its further spread and progress. It is high time that technical instruction in the different arts and industries should in a great measure supersede literary education, and that we should no longer close our eyes to the fact that, in allowing our boys to drift along the current of an aimless education, we are not subserving the best interests of those to whom we are bound by ties of deep affection and duty.

Yes, something must be done, otherwise we are reaching a point at which our so-called educated natives will simply starve.

ON THE recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned to each of the two unmarried sisters of the late Mr. T. T. Cooper, Political Agent, Bhamo, (who was killed in the execution of his duty) a pension of £50 a year counting from the day following that of Mr. Cooper's death.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE OPINION of the Duke of Cambridge upon the circumstances of the Prince Imperial's death has been officially promulgated; H. R. H. assigns blame to Colonel Harrison for insufficient orders to Captain Carey, and, in a modified degree, censures that officer for misconceiving his position as superior in command of the reconnaissance.

MR. PELL, M. P. AND MR. C. S. READ M.P. have proceeded to America to prosecute inquiries into the system of agriculture practised in the United States for the information of the Royal Commission upon Agriculture. The information which may be thus obtained may be interesting to India. Cannot the India Office put them some special questions connected with this country for enquiry and report?

THE FLOODS are the order of the day. In Great Britain there have been extensive and disastrous floods, the corn crops throughout England and Scotland are greatly damaged, and the hops are regarded generally as almost a total loss.

IT IS STATED that Sir John Strachey proposes a general reduction of salaries by 10 per cent. He would be perfectly justified in carrying out this reduction, if he would spare all salaries from Rs. 500 and under.

THE EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS at Constantinople have informed the Porte that the imposition of a license duty upon foreign traders cannot be sanctioned until the subject has been fully considered and arranged with their respective Governments. But the British Government in India does not find itself trammelled in this way in imposing taxes upon foreign subjects trading or residing in this country.

SATURDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PILGRIMAGE to Lourdes this year have been numerously attended, and a Paris clerical paper records instant cures were effected in cases of sick pilgrims immediately upon their entering the sacred grotto. So the days of miracles have not passed away.

MR. KALLOCH, a leader of the working men's party at San Francisco, having been shot and severely wounded by the editor of a local paper, a dangerous excitement pervades that city, and the militia has been called out to preserve order.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *London Times* telegraphs that Mr. Brough Smith, the mining engineer employed by the Government to examine the Wynaad gold-fields, has reported that not much gold is left in the alluvial deposits, but that the quartz of that district contains precious metal in greater proportions than do many successfully-worked Australian reefs. The failures which have hitherto occurred he attributes to the want of proper appliances and the mistaken way in which operations have been conducted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has increased the duty on opium exported by sea. It further notifies:

"As soon as is consistent with existing engagements, an excise at the rate of not less than Rs. 700 a chest must be levied upon the consumption of opium in British India and Berar. The transit through British India of opium intended for consumption in any Native State will be permitted only upon satisfactory evidence that an excise at the rate of not less than Rs. 700 a chest is levied.

This measure may slightly improve the present financial position of Government, but will the effect be steady?

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times of India*:

I regret to hear from Dozan that the Bombay native troops are considered too emaciated for further service and that the Doctors describe about half of the men as *hors de combat*. Should the reports of the state of the Brigade reach the Commander-in-Chief, I feel sure His Excellency will not be satisfied until the matter is thoroughly sifted for if a Brigade cannot stand nine months' work on the Frontier how can it be expected to be of use in actual warfare? General Stewart I believe holds a poor opinion of Bombay troops, and the present state of things, if it be correctly reported will probably cause him to think less of them.

The Native Army requires considerable reform. We believe the *materiel* of the army engages the attention of the Army Commission.

THE HIGH COURT has passed its judgment in appeal in the great Burdwan case. It upholds the judgment of the Lower Court. To the lawyers it has yielded a golden harvest. The law costs have it is said come to more than a lakh of rupees.

MR. JAMES WILSON has been lecturing at the National Indian Association on Social Intercourse between Europeans and Natives. He has approached the subject in a philosophic and philanthropic spirit, but has somehow or other come to the conclusion that it is the distinctions of caste and the zenana system, which obstruct social intercourse between Europeans and Natives on a footing of equality. Mr. Wilson will doubtless admit that the Native Christians are not hampered by these impediments, but how are they treated? Rev. Lal Behari Dey's Life of Dr. Duff gives some examples of race-prejudice among European missionaries against Native converts. We fear the Native Christians are worse treated by Europeans than the orthodox Hindus, notwithstanding the fact that they have shaken off the trammels of caste and the zenana. What is the cause of this? We are afraid the same feeling, that actuated the Austrian in looking down upon the Italian in the conquered provinces, animates the Englishman in India. The Italian was not afflicted with caste or the zenana, and yet his social position in relation to the Austrian was no better.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Review of the Forest Administration of the several provinces under the Government of India for 1877-78. 2. Mr. Adam Manuel Fernando's testimonials. 3. The Case of Mr. Kristnaswamy Iyenger, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, Mysore, with copies of the criminal proceedings, instituted against him and his memorial. 4. Bengal Magazine for August and September 1879. 5. Kusum-Mala or Garland of Flowers, being poetical Sketches in Bengali, by Gopal Krishna Ghose. 6. Katha-Salit-Sagore or Ancient Sanskrit Tales translated into Bengali by Woomesh Chunder Gupto Kabiratna. 7. Kulpana Latika, a Bengali monthly, part I. No. 2, edited by Gopal Chunder Dutt. 8. Sabhyatar Sopan or steps to civilization, an operatic piece in Bengali by Prosunno Coomar Chatterjee. 9. Kabita Kulpa-Latika or Poems in Bengali, by Rajkissen Dutt. 10. Kulpadruma, a Bengali monthly vol. I. Nos. 10 and 11. edited by Pundit Dwarka Nath Bidyabhoosun.

THERE WERE 196 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 13th September, of which 5 were from cholera, 85 from fever, 20 from bowel complaints, 6 from lung diseases, 14 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Ten childern were still-born and 6 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15.

AN OBLIGING GENTLEMAN, evidently a missionary, has forwarded to us two stray leaves in Bengali containing gospel news. It is kind enough to condemn us to this sort of reading, but it is kinder still to make us pay fine in the shape of deficient postage.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, September 13th.—The latest advices from Capetown state that Sir Garnet Wolseley in an interview with the chiefs declared that Zululand would be henceforward under independent chiefs, and that the non capture of Cetewayo was the only obstacle to the conclusion of peace. Brigadier Clarke with 300 men is surrounding the locality where Cetywayo is reported to be hiding. A body of Basutos have attacked and looted a train of commissariat wagons and killed the drivers. Lord William Beresford has started for India from England. A large meeting has been held at Oldham of spinnes at which delegates of companies owning four million spindles resolved to temporarily adopt the short-time movement. *The St. Petersburgh Gazette* recommends the despatch of 20,000 Russian troops to defend Kabul and expel the English from Central Asia.

15th.—*Times* announces that the Ameer will be called upon to co-operate with the British advance and recognize the justice and expediency of measures for the punishment of the outrage.

16th.—The *Times* deprecated annexation, or departure from the policy laid down by the treaty of Gandamak. The *Times*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

publishes a telegram from Kandahar, that the Ameer has declared a *jehad* against the British.

17*th*.—A treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, whereby Russia surrenders northern Kuldja, (but they retain as its southern boundary the river Teket, including the passes leading into Kashgar. China pays Russia five million roubles.

18*th*.—The *Standard* in a leading article, states that the Afghan outbreak has actually destroyed the value of the Treaty of Gandamak and renders it necessary to enforce the principle of *uti possidetis*.

19*th*.—Advices from Capetown to 2nd instant, state that Cetewayo, with a few followers all in a prostrate condition, surrendered to the British without resistance and have been brought to Ulundi, and thence taken to Greytown. Their ultimate destination is unknown. Sir Garnet Wolseley has announced to a gathering of chiefs that Zululand will be divided into three parallels, each under a white Resident. Lord Beaconsfield made a speech yesterday at an agricultural banquet at Aylesbury, in which he discussed lengthily the present depression in agriculture; he upheld the present system of land tenure and said the cordial co-operation of landlords and farmers was the best remedy under the actual circumstances. His Lordship was absolutely silent concerning the Afghan question and foreign policy. Reports are current in all quarters that Prince Gortschakoff has tendered his resignation, and that Prince Lobanoff succeeds him.

20th—In a speech by Lord Hartington at Liberal demonstration yesterday at Newcastle, he said the prospects of a dissolution of Parliament were remote. The massacre of the Embassy at Kabul was no subject for party recrimination. The Liberals deplored that the forebodings relative to the Gandamak Treaty had been fulfilled. It was, he said, necessary to avenge the massacre, and afterwards enquire who was responsible for sending a comparatively unarmed misson to Kabul. He condemned the idea of annexing Afghanistan, as India was incapable of bearing the cost, and moreover it would bring the Russian frontier nearer to the English, a matter which it would be impossible to view with equanimity. His Lordship concluded by saying that the next Liberal Government would have to undo the mischievous legislation and policy of the present Government. Consols 97 5-8.

St. Petersburg, September 14th.—The *Golos* recommends that Russia should recognise the British conquest of Kabul and Kandahar conditional upon the annexation of Herat by Persia and the annexation by Russia of sufficient territory on the Caspian to ensure a basis for action in the direction of Merv. The survey for a railway between Caratugai, Tashkend, and Samarkand has been finished. An examination has also been made of a route for a railway from Samarkand to Termez on the Amu Daria.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 25th Sept. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Thermo-electricity.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 26th Inst. at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 27th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Sulphur.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XVI.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—STAFF CORPS.

THE continuance of the sittings of the Army Commission and the addition of new members in the room of those, who have joined the Affghan Campaign, are, we suppose, a sufficient guarantee that the Government is in earnest and that the labors of the Commission will not be wholly resultless. Surely Sir Ashley Eden, a man of strong will and determination, would not have consented to preside over the Commission, if he had thought that he was undertaking a wild goose chase. And we need hardly add that the Indian public will not be satisfied unless the Government fulfils its pledge and carries reductions to the tune of three millions already promised. If the treasury constitutes the heart of a State, and if the body politic will come to a dead-lock with the cessation of the action of the heart, it is of the utmost importance that those arteries and blood vessels, which feed the heart, should be kept in good order. The Indian Army system is, however, drawing the life-blood of the State, and unless prompt measures be taken to stop this drainage, the general health of the body politic is sure to suffer.

We remarked in our last issue that the new Affghan Compaign need not affect the general question of the reform of our Army system and therewith the reduction of our army expenditure. Last week we advocated the abolition of the minor Presidency commands; this week we propose to touch upon the Staff Corps. The enrolment of officers in the Staff Corps has been the result of the Army amalgamation since the Mutiny. There is now a Staff Corps for each Presidency, and the members of the corps perform the various duties military and civil, which used to be performed before by the officers of the different regiments of the old Indian army. Originally the officers of the Company's Army were drafted to this body, but as vacancies have occurred, they have been filled by royal officers. The existing system is as follows: "An officer of one of those regiments, desirous of entering the Indian service in any capacity, will first be required to pass an examination in the native languages, as well as the departmental test of that branch which he is a candidate for. On the occurrence of a vacancy, he will be transferred to the Staff Corps, and, if an ensign, will be promoted at once to the rank of lieutenant, his place in his regiment being filled up. After twelve years' total service in the army, of which at least four years must have been passed in the Staff Corps, he is promoted to captain; after twenty years to major; after twenty-six to lieutenant-colonel; after thirty-one to brevet-colonel; and after thirty-eight years' service he will be entitled to return to England on colonel's allowance. He will be promoted to general officer according to seniority, in succession to vacancies in one list, to be formed for the whole British army, excluding the artillery and engineers, for which corps separate establishments of general officers have been provided." The employments which the members of the Staff Corps are intended to fill may be divided into four main classes, which are thus described by Colonel Chesney. First, the regiments of the native army: secondly (in part), the staff departments of the army in India—namely, those of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Judge-Advocate-General, with the bridge and divisional staff (some of these posts will be also held by the regimental officers of the British army): thirdly, the civil departments of the army—Pay, Commissariat, Stud, Clothing, &c.: fourthly, the purely civil branches of the Indian public service, comprising the mixed civil and military administrations of the non-regulation provinces, consisting of Commissioners, Deputy-Commissioners, and others, who fulfil the duties corresponding with those of Judges and Magistrates in the so called regulation provinces; appointments, in the civil secretariat; diplomatic appointments as those of residents and their agents at native courts; and the great departments of Police and public works. The circumstances, which led to the creation of soldier-politicals, have passed away. In the early days of British conquest in India the same hand that wielded the sword had also to wield the sceptre, but in the wake of peace and settled government there has come a new order of things. The Staff Corps officer has now become an anomaly; he is neither a good soldier nor a good civilian. He leaves his regiment not unfrequently as an ensign, and joins the Staff Corps, and is perhaps never again employed on military duty. Nevertheless promotion runs in the military groove, he rises to the ranks of Captain, Major, Colonel &c,. successively till he retires from the service without however ever smelling gun-powder! Could any thing be more absurd than this? Col. Chesney says that those officers, who henceforward enter the Staff Corps, in view to taking civil employment, will virtually quit the army; and, that although holding military rank, and continuing to receive military promotion, they will henceforth be soldiers only in name. In the course of time the officers on this extraordinary footing will number nearly one-half of the whole Indian Army. A body so constituted will surely form a remarkable specimen of military organization. Is it not waste of power and resources, to perpetuate such a system? It satisfies neither the needs of the military nor of the civil service, while it causes unnecessary heart-burning. The time we submit has arrived for the abolition of the Staff Corps.

The duties of the Staff Corps are both civil and military. The civil duties proper ought to be relegated to the Civil Service; as for military or *quasi*-military duties there can be no difficulty in providing for them. The civil departments of the army, says Col. Chesney, are everywhere filled up by civilians, and it will probably be admitted that a special Staff Corps is at any rate not necessary on their account. As regards the purely military staff of the army, the machinery of a staff corps is by no means necessary for supplying this body. On this important point we transcribe the following remarks of Col. Chesney:

The system as now laid down provides, indeed, that only a part of the army staff shall belong to the Staff Corps; a part is to be supplied from the regiments of the British army, in the same way as is the staff of the army serving in other parts of the world. The French system of a separate Staff Corps, the members of which are entirely distinct from the regimental officer of the army, has been pronounced unsuitable for the British army generally, and there appears to be nothing in the nature of service in India to render it especially appropriate there. The system is moreover, plainly incompatible with the conditions established in that country, as well as at home, that each officer's tour of Staff service shall be limited to a fixed period. Under these the regimental officers of the British service find re-employment by returning to their regiments; but a man who has left his regiment permanently, and joined an unattached list like the Staff Corps, in virtue of obtaining a staff appointment, must either be placed on the shelf on the expiry of his term of staff-service, or else the regulations must be practically evaded by shifting the staff-officer about from one appointment to another. At any rate, the military staff-officers form comparatively a small, body, being only about 7 per cent. of the whole Indian army, and the principle here contended for would not be affected by the formation of a separate Staff Corps comprising them alone. This plan might be better or worse than the English one; but such a Corps would at any rate have a distinctive object, and be intelligibly designated by its title, which the Indian Staff Corps, as now constituted, is not.

It will be thus seen that there is no necessity at present to maintain the Staff Corps. Considerable economy may be effected by distributing the duties now performed by the members of that corps. Judicial functions should as a rule be withdrawn from the military staff. Cantonment Magistrates, who as a body are very inefficient, ought to be abolished altogether, and their duties should be assigned to uncovenanted magistrates. Such a measure would combine economy with efficiency. In this way the duties of the Staff Corps may be distributed and the anomaly of maintaining a body of soldiers who are not soldiers will be removed.

THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER—A MOCKERY.

AT last year's Lord Mayor's Dinner Lord Beaconsfield explained what he meant by the rectification of the frontier in Affghansthan. His Lordship said: "Our North-Western frontier is a haphazard and not a scientific frontier. It is in the power of any foe so to embarrass and disturb our dominion, that we should be obliged to maintain the presence of a great military force in that quarter, entailing on the country a proportionate expenditure. These are unquestionably great evils, and former Viceroys have had their attention called with anxiety to the state of frontier." His Lordship further remarked:

"Recently, however, some peculiar circumstances have occurred in that part of the world which have convinced Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived when we must terminate all this inconvenience and prevent all this possible injury. With this view we have made arrangements by which, when completed, in all probability at no distant day, all anxiety respecting the North-Western frontier of India will be removed. (Cheers.) We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbours and not on bad terms perhaps with some neighbours that are more remote. (Cheers.) I do not wish, my Lord Mayor, in making these remarks that you should understand that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that an invasion of India is impossible or impracticable. On the contrary, if Asia Minor and the valley of the Euphrates were in the possession of a very weak or very powerful State, it would be by no means impossible for an adequate army to march through the passes of Asia Minor and through Persia and absolutely menace the dominions of the Queen: but Her Majesty's Government have contemplated such a result, and we have provided means to prevent its occurrence by our Convention with Turkey and our occupation of the isle of Cyprus. (Cheers.)

At last Lord Mayor's Dinner the Premier thus delivered himself:

My Lord Mayor you have reminded me that it was to the City of London that I first announced the determination of Her Majesty's Government to secure for our Indian Empire an adequate and scientific frontier. (Cheers) I now have the gratification of reminding the City of London that that object has been accomplished and achieved (cheers) with a precision of plan and a rapidity of execution not easily equalled in the annals of statesmanship and war. (Loud cheers).

Lord Lytton in his now memorable Affghan Despatch wrote: "We have been careful to secure for British interests and influence in Afghanistan, a position substantially independent of the personal caprices of any Afghan ruler; and for the effectual maintenance of that position the Treaty provides strong material guarantees by the territorial conditions which place the British Power in permanent command of the main avenues from India

o Kabul." But how vain have proved these hopes and imaginings—how delusive the vista thus pictured forth. The so-called scientific frontier has proved a mockery—a snare—the Gandamack Treaty is now considered not worth the paper on which it is written. The avenues of Kabul may be open to us, but every Englishman there must carry his life in his hand. So much for the strengthening of our frontier.

Has the so-called "scientific frontier" secured by the Gandamack Treaty silenced the Russophobists? Read what Sir Henry Rawlinson, the arch-Russophobist, says in his article in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject. Sir Henry candidly confesses that "it was specially to counteract Russian influence that we originally embarked in the war"—and yet India has been made to pay for it. But let that pass. Sir Henry remarks then: "If, as is asserted by Lord Lytton's critics, we blundered into war and have still more blundered into peace, if the barrier that we have sought to establish on the north-west frontier of India be no barrier, if the hollowness, the insecurity, and the expense of our Affghan alliance constitute an evil not less hurtful or far-reaching than Shir Ali's direct hostility, then let the miscarriage of our policy be made known while there is yet time to retrieve our position. Of all possible political dilemmas a fool's paradise is the worst." The recent melancholy events have shewn who have been really in "fool's paradise." Sir Henry of course has the self-satisfaction of thinking that he is not in "fool's paradise," but he himself shews how hollow has been the Gandamack Treaty. He says:

The value of Yacub Khan's engagement to place his foreign relations in our hands to be guided entirely by our advice, depends of course, in the first place, on the stability of his power. That power cannot be regarded at present as completely established. There is insurrection in Badakhshan, where Mir Baba Khan, the nephew of the hereditary chief Jehandar Shah, has with the assistance of the chiefs of Shignan and Darwaz—both of whom, it must be remembered, are more or less dependent upon Bokhara, and through Bokhara upon Russia whose acquiescence in the enterprise was thus indispensable to its success—lately expelled the Afghan Governor, and proclaimed his own independence of Cabul. There is some reason to apprehend that a similar revolution may be attempted at Herat, where Yacub Khan's own brother, Ayub Khan, who was for many years, during Shir Ali's lifetime, a refugee and pensioner at Teheran, is reported to be inclined to throw off his allegiance to Cabul, hoping to revive that condition of voluntary vassalage to Persia, which although unrecognised by treaty has been the normal condition of the Western Afghan Principality almost from the time of Yar Mahomed's death. There are likely also to be troubles at Sir-i-pul and Mymeneh and even at Balkh where Uzbeg influence has always to a certain extent prevailed, and where Abdur-Rahman, Yacub Khan's most formidable rival may be expected unless withheld by Russia to avail himself of every opportunity to foment intrigue and disaffection. But with all these drawbacks the prospect is not only on the whole unfavourable One of the best informed, indeed, of the Afghan nobles, the son of that arch-intriguer, Nur Mahomed Shah who died at Peshawar during the Conference lately stated it as his opinion to our Political Agent at Candahar that 'Yacub Khan would have little difficulty in establishing himself firmly on the throne, not because he was Sher Ali's son or because the people liked him but because he was our nominee;' and this sentiment has been repeated in numerous quarters and by the best authorities in the country. For my own part having already committed myself to the opinion that if we had continued our subsidy to Shir Ali Khan after Dost Mahomed's death, 'he would have nipped insurrection in the bud and thus escaped five years of internecine war,' I am only too rejoiced to see the error of 1863 redeemed in 1879 and confidently anticipate that success for the son which under similar circumstances I predicted for the father although in the meantime local difficulties have no doubt increased, and the situation has been much aggravated by Russia's mingling in the fray.

The faith in the stability of Amir Yakub's power, because he is a nominee of the British Government, has been rudely shaken. Let us see what Sir Henry Rawlinson says about the scientific frontier:

The next question to consider is the rectification of frontier now it seems to me that in so far as regards local requirements an undue importance has been given to the distinction between a 'scientific' and a 'haphazard' frontier. No frontier however scientific unless it be constructed on the scale of the great wall of China can be locally effective as a barrier against the inroads of barbarous tribes. If indeed we had secured every great pass in the Suliman range by military posts at the upper as well as the lower end so as to take the Vaziri tribes and their allies in reverse we still could not have dispensed with police patrols for the protection of the villagers of the plain against raiders from the hills who might swarm down upon any exposed point from the multitudinous minor ravines. All that we seem to have aimed at in the treaty, and all that has been probably contemplated since the frontier question came into prominent notice, has been the establishment of certain posts upon the Afghan border which would afford the greatest combined amount of political and military political strength in dominating the regions beyond with a view to moral support as well as to pressure, and military strength in obtaining commanding strategical positions that might serve equally for attack and defence.

How has the main object of the Affghan war, *viz.*, the counteraction of Russian influence, been attained? A high Russian functionary is reported to have said—"Your Affghan successes will compel us to take Merv, whether we like it or not. We cannot afford to be driven out of Kabul at the mere threat of an English Viceroy. Our Empire is founded on prestige as much as yours, and it becomes therefore a matter of State necessity that we should redress the balance in Central Asia." And Russia, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, is following out that policy. A formidable expedition has been fitted out against the Turkomans. We are told that some of the best officers in the Russian service have been appointed to commands, including Major-General Borch for the infantry and Prince Witgenstein for the cavalry, with Colonel Prozorkevitch in charge of the artillery and Count Malama as head of the staff, the supreme command being at the same time placed in the hands of General Lazareff, a man of no family and not much education, but a thorough soldier and, what is still rarer in the Russian army, a man of unimpeachable character, who has since died. The infantry force, composed mainly of the twenty-first division, which has been withdrawn for this purpose from the army of the Caucasus, is said to amount to 16,000 men; the cavalry, consisting of two Cossack regiments, a regiment of regular dragoons (whose employment is supposed to indicate the important character of the service), and local levies enlisted for the occasion, number about 3,500; while 500 men are estimated as the artillery strength, furnished with thirty-six field guns, the entire force numbering about 20,000 men. This large army, accompanied by 15,000 camels and 6,000 draught horses—intended apparently for a wagon-train, to be now used for the first time in the Steppe—has been assembled on the east coast of the Caspian, and the vanguard about 3,000 strong, under Prince Dolgorouki left Chikishlar for the interior on the 6-13th of June.

Sir Henry Rawlinson remarks:

If Russia, as there is strong reason to believe, is now pushing on to Merv or Serakhs not so much for the punishment of the slave-dealing Tekehs—though that of course is blazoned to the world as the righteous object in view—as for the purpose of exerting a pressure on Afghanistan, and with the ultimate hope of occupying Herat, then it might very possibly be a sound policy to extend to Persia the provisions of the Asia Minor Protectorate, or even to support her actively in vindicating her rights upon the frontier of Khorassan. It is the universal belief in the Russian army that Herat is, the real object of the present expedition, Turcomen punishment being a mere by-game, or at most a means to an end; and it has even been suggested that an attempt will be made to secure the complicity both of Persia and of Ayub Khan in thus dealing a heavy blow at the integrity of Afghanistan.

So according to the great authority of Lord Beaconsfield on the Central Asian question the late Affghan war has proved a wild goose chase. The scientific frontier of which his Lordship had boasted so pompously has proved a mockery. The money spent upon the war has been wasted. The hopes built upon the enterprise have been dashed to the ground. But in the meantime certain fortunate officers have been decorated with honors and the troops and officers engaged in the campaign have been rewarded with six months' batta!

THE LICENSE TAX.

WE have received from the Press Commissioner the following important communication:

From—Financial Member of Council,—To—Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on tour.—*Simla the 12th September* 1879.

Governor General in Council understands that in Eastern Bengal and other districts high prices of foods owing to floods and other causes press heavily on persons with small incomes and that comparatively small portion of license tax for current year has hitherto been collected. The delay in collecting compared with other provinces arise from the fact that the assessments in Bengal are made for the official and not for the Calendar year as elsewhere. It is also desirable that the minimum taxable income which is now Rs. 100 in Bengal and Rs. 200 in the adjoining N. W. Provinces and Oudh should be made to approximate so far as the law permits. Having regard to he classification of fees adopted in the Bengal Act, it will be necessary to fix the limits of taxable income in Bengal at Rs. 250. The Governor General in Council therefore authorises the Lieutenant Governor to issue orders exempting from liability to license tax all persons whose annual earnings are in the judgment of the Collector less than 250 rupees.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The above is, however, a compromise. If we are informed aright Sir Ashley Eden before joining the Army Commission had recommended the exemption from the License tax of persons with earnings below Rs. 500. From the reports, which had reached His Honor, he was satisfied that the tax pressed with undue severity upon the poorer classes. Nothing could have been more preposterous than the statement of Sir John Strachey that an Indian with an income of Rs. 100 per annum was not a poor man. Taking each family to consist of 5 persons, an income of Rs. 100 per annum, or Rs. 8 per month does not give more than Re. 1-10 ans. per head per month. We could hardly conceive how could a person with such a small income scarcely sufficient to enable him to keep his body and soul together, had been considered a fair subject of taxation. Apart from the inherent hardship caused by bringing in persons with small incomes within the purview of the tax, their sufferings were not a little aggravated by the arbitrary and capricious proceedings of the assessing officers. It was bad enough in Calcutta, notwithstanding the existence of a vigilant public opinion here, but it was worse in the Mofussil. We have heard tales of oppression and misery, which would move even the most hard-hearted to compassion. Having regard to these facts and circumstances Sir Ashley Eden immediately on the completion of the first year of the License tax, recommended the remission of the last two classes of the schedule, bringing the exemption to Rs. 500. We understand that Sir Steuart Bayley backed the recommendation of his predecessor. The appeal of the Dacca People's Association also came in opportunely. The Government of India has not however thought fit to accept this recommendation *in toto*. There are two reasons we believe why Sir John Strachey has not at once acceded to it 1stly, because it would necessitate a change, in the law, and 2ndly because it would seriously disturb his budget for the current year. Accordingly he first proposed to limit the exemption to Rs. 200, but as the Government of Bengal strongly urged the limit of Rs. 500, he has made a compromise and agreed to Rs. 250.

So far so good. But we hope the present limit of Rs. 250 is merely tentative. We believe the License Act will be amended next year, and the rates for the higher classes will be increased. We hope that opportunity will be taken to raise the minimum limit to Rs. 500. It might be in the recollection of the reader that when the Income tax was imposed by Mr. James Wilson in 1860, the minimum of taxable income was fixed so low as Rs. 200. But the sufferings caused by this exceedingly low limit led Lord Canning to raise it in the second year of the tax to Rs. 500. This minimum was maintained by Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan. We believe it was adopted by Mr. Massey when he imposed the certificate tax. It would therefore be both just and consistent with the circumstances of the people to fix the minimum at Rs. 500. It is observable that though by law the minimum may be fixed at Rs. 500, practically it will be much less, for in the hands of over-zealous and unscrupulous assessors the limit of Rs. 500 may be reduced to Rs. 200, as was the case in the assessment of the Income tax. The full benefit of the measure, we do not hesitate to say, does not actually reach those whom it is intended to benefit. It is, therefore, necessary that a fair margin should be left for the caprices of assessing officers.

While upon this subject we cannot abstain from again drawing attention to the wisdom of the legislature in imposing the License tax. The net produce of the tax in Bengal we believe amounts to 17 lacs. But the Government has on the other hand sacrificed a revenue of 30 lakhs of rupees by the reduction of the salt duty by six annas. Notwithstanding the sentimental objections raised by philanthropists in India and England, without a real knowledge of the circumstances of the people of this country, it cannot be denied that the salt tax does not press upon any class of the population. Even the poorest native does not feel the pressure of the salt tax. But for the sake of theoretic equality, which even has not been attained, the duty has been reduced by six annas in Bengal with a loss of thirty lacs of rupees per annum. But whom has it benefited? Not the consumer, but the Cheshire manufacturer and the country mahajun. Now, we ask has it

been wise on the part of Government to sacrifice thirty lacs of rupees per annum raised through the medium of an innocuous tax like the salt tax, and to impose an oppressive and harassing tax like the License tax, which has not yielded more than 17 lakhs of rupees in the first year? Compare the hardships of the salt tax, supposing that there are such hardships, with those produced by the License tax, and you will at once see whether the Government has acted wisely by remitting a tax for the sake of a fancied equality and substituting it by another, which has been a prolific source of injustice, hardship and misery. Were the choice left to us we would not hesitate to repeal the License tax at once and restore the full measure of the salt duty, and we feel convinced that the country would be grateful for such a measure?

THE CIVIL SERVICE NOMINATION.

AS ENGLAND is on the eve of a general election and as India is sure to occupy a prominent place in the election speeches, the movements of the Ministry at the latter end of the last Parliamentary Session have been a series of surprises. The Affghan Peace, it is said, was patched up in haste only for effect, though that effect has unfortunately within so short a time proved the reverse of what had been aimed at. Regarding Finance the Government of its own motion has made confessions and concessions, which have cheered the hearts of the Opposition. It has announced extensive army retrenchments, public works reductions, and the admission of the natives into the Civil Service in right earnest. It has nominated to the head of the two Army Commissions men, whose political sympathies are on the side of the Opposition. And just as Parliament was nearing prorogation the Government published the new Rules for the employment of the natives in the Covenanted Civil Service. This step was evidently taken to shut the mouth of John Bright, whose thunders had already shaken the ministerial camp.

The new Civil Service Rules thus form a part of the Indian programme of Her Majesty's Government. The Government of India has not been good enough to publish the correspondence, particularly the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject. The history of these Rules is noteworthy. It might not be generally known that in March last we believe the Governor General in Council had proposed to reserve appointments of a certain class for English Civilians and to throw open the rest to the children of the soil. This would have been in fact the creation of a Native Civil Service. The Secretary of State did not accept this recommendation; he and his Council held that such a measure would be regarded as an exclusion of the Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service. Besides, it would require the sanction of Parliament, and the Ministry was not prepared to go before it with a measure of this description. Then as the cry for the more extensive employment of natives in the higher offices of the State grew loud the Secretary of State could not any longer put off the question and passed in haste the Rules we have already published. These Rules are manifestly incomplete, but such as they are, they are not intended, so far as we understand them, to create a Native Civil Service. But there is one omission in the Rules which we cannot account for. If it is intended that the Native nominees under the new Rules are to be members of the Covenanted Civil Service, where is the provision for "covenant?" The covenant is the charter of the English Civilians. Under it the Government of India cannot turn out an English Civilian at its own pleasure. The Secretary of State's sanction must be obtained, and then not unfrequently a compassionate allowance is paid to the English Civilian when he is removed from the service. The absence of this provision detracts from the merits of the new Rules. We hope the omission will be supplied by supplementary Rules.

The appointments under the new Rules must be made before the 1st October next. The local Governments have been called upon to make nominations. We believe two appointments will be made for Bengal Proper, and for every appointment three nominations are to be made by each local Government for submission to the Governor General in Council. The nominations will necessarily be made in a hurry as only a fortnight's time has been allowed to the local Governments for this purpose. Already the Bengal Office is flooded with applications, and we sincerely sympathize with Sir Steuart Bayley in his present trying position. We believe he is an advocate of the admission of the Natives into the Civil Service, and took a prominent part in the discussions, which resulted in the Government of India's Despatch of March last, which we believe was drafted by him. But it will be no easy task for him to make the selections. He may consult the High Court, the local officers, and others, but there is not sufficient time for a full enquiry. Then the first nominations are sure to be much criticized, and if those who might be selected should prove failures, the odium would fall upon him. All this trouble and bother would have been saved to Government, if a competitive examination had been adopted. In the meantime as nominations must be made the Bengal Government we believe contemplates to select one candidate from the uncovenanted service or the legal profession and the other from among the University graduates. The first may be appointed an Additional Judge or Joint-Magistrate on two-thirds pay and the second as a probationer. The pay of the probationer we hear would be Rs. 200 per month, the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsif. In what respect then will the Civil Service probationer be better off than a Deputy Magistrate or Munsif, and how will he carry higher prestige? While we readily admit that the NativeCivilians ought to be paid less than the English Civilians for reasons which we have already stated at length, we are of opinion that if the initial pay up to a certain point be not equalized between English and Native Civilians, the new element will gain no strength whatever. If the Deputy Magistrate and the Native Assistant Magistrate start with the same pay, there will be practically no distinction between them.

All sorts of rumours are afloat about nominations, but we believe the Government of Bengal has not yet made up its mind. The names published by some of our contemporaries are merely speculative. We make no doubt that Sir Steuart Bayley will take particular care in making his choice, and the first nominations for ought we know to the contrary may be unexceptionable, but the nominations will occur every year, and we fear the temptation to jobbery cannot always be resisted. We would therefore again urge the necessity of a competitive test for the admission of natives into the Civil Service.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

VI.

WE have shewn that the approximation of the courts to the homes of the people in the Central Deccan would be a misfortune, instead of a blessing, if those courts were to be presided over by uneducated and dishonest patels or headmen of villages, and that the finality of judicial decisions proposed to be established by Mr. Hope's Bill would be productive of incalculable mischief. It now remains for us to notice the remaining provisions of the measure which run counter to the principles of justice and fair play which are recognised in all civilized countries. Sections 45 and 46 of the Bill provide that when the parties to a case before a conciliator come to an agreement, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed; that the conciliator shall forward the same to the court having jurisdiction to try the matter; and that the agreement "shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies." Well does Mr. Whitley Stokes remark that "it requires no power of divination to say how the provision will work." The Law Member then goes on to say:

> It requires no power of divination to say how this provision will work. The sowcar will say to the ryot, who, we are told, is generally weak and apathetic: "I will lend you the Rs. 50 for which you ask; you need not give me a mortgage, and you will thus not have to pay the Sirkar anything for stamps or registration-fees. We can arrange the matter thus. I shall apply to the conciliator 'to effect an amicable settlement' between us, and you will come with me before him and agree to pay me Rs. 100 three months hence." The wretched ryot will have to do so and the sowcar chuckling at the ease with which he twists a foolish law to his own advantage, will see the agreement taking effect as if it were a decree "from which no appeal lies."

There is another consideration. We have shown before that the conciliator will not be able to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties, unless he, being an executive or police officer, has it in his power to bring pressure to bear upon them. Mr. Hope himself admits in reference to the proposal for the appointment of punchayets that "the people are now too independent, too active-minded, too irreverent to accept implicitly the decisions of village seniors as such;" and that "in the present times of freedom and liberty when even children do not obey their parents the village headmen have no authority and influence." Such being the case, the Government will naturally appoint such men to be conciliators under Mr. Hope's Bill as have authority and influence, and can make creditors to forego their claims in whole or in part. Now, these conciliators, by the exercise of their official influence, will make the creditor and debtor come to an agreement and sign it; *and this agreement, when filed in court, will have the effect of a decree of court from which no appeal lies.* The party injured will not be allowed an opportunity to show that he was *forced* by the conciliator to sign the agreement. Under the Civil Procedure Code a party may take exception to the proceedings of arbitrators appointed *with his own consent*, on the ground of misconduct. But Mr. Hopes' Bill would place the creditor absolutely at the mercy of a subordinate revenue or police officer. The injustice and hardship, which the working of sections 45 and 46 of the Bill will involve, can be better imagined than described. Mr. G. W. Joshi, in his memorandum on the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill, rightly holds that the Government can not be too careful in appointing conciliators. He recommends that candidates for admission to the subordinate judicial service and respectable pensioned officers and old non-practising pleaders should be induced to accept the office of conciliator. But we may rest assured that Mr. Joshi's excellent suggestion will not be acted upon. The Government, we fear, will only appoint such men to be conciliators as have no judicial experience and no knowledge of law, and will be able to exercise pressure upon money-lenders.

That Mr. Hope's Bill should seek to discourage the employment of legal practitioners in cases between money-lender and ryot is no more than what might have been expected. The employment of pleaders in the courts of village munsifs is prohibited; and section 69 of the Bill gives power to the Subordinate Judge to refuse pleader's fees in suits in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100 in amount or value, unless the court is of opinion that professional assistance was necessary. Every right-thinking person will agree with Mr. Whitley Stokes in thinking that this provision "will practically exclude the pleaders from appearing in most of the difficult mortgage-cases cognizable by Subordinate Judges." The Law Member justly observes:

> "Now on this point I have only to say that experience of India and of every other country in the world proves that an honest, learned and independent bar is of the greatest advantage to the judge in the trial of complicated cases. And if the Bombay pleaders are as a rule honest, learned and independent (as to which not having the needful local knowledge I offer no opinion) the exclusion of them will be a public calamity as well as an unmerited slur on an honourable profession. It may be true that some of them are dishonest and ignorant; but the arbitrary exclusion of the whole body from their proper functions will deprive the peccant members of all chance of improvement, render them discontented and dangerous and compel them to earn their livelihood by all kinds of dishonourable practices. To draw the line at Rs. 100 or any other amount is absurd; for the difficulty of a mortgage-case does not vary directly as the amount involved. To give the subordinate judge power (as is done by Section 69) to refuse any pleader's fees will obviously tend to excite suspicions of favouritism whenever he grants them and to destroy that independence of bar which for the sake of the bench as well as the suitors a wise Government ought to encourage. Lastly, if, as is probably the case, the legal profession in the Bombay Presidency is as influential as it is elsewhere to make this powerful body of men bitterly hostile to the Bill seems to me the most certain mode of ensuring the failure of the experiment which it has been framed to try."

It is notorious that legal practitioners are an eye-sore to model executive officers like Mr.

Hope. The average Anglo-Indian magistrate or judge, indeed, signs for the days when University Law graduates and Barristers were unknown, and when he could interpret and administer law according to his own sweet pleasure. The exclusion of pleaders from intricate mortgage-cases will certainly be "a public calamity."

We now come to the insolvency law contained in Mr. Hope's Bill. He thus explains it:—

"The fact is, that insolvency-law for the Indian Mufassal made an altogether false start. In England fraud by the debtor is the chief danger, and even the legislation of 1869 has failed through his ingenuity; in India fraud by the creditor has almost solely to be guarded against. In England insolvency is presumably a man's fault; in India it is presumably only his misfortune. In England embarrassment ordinarily arises from gross extravagance or reckless trading, in India one or more bad seasons, the loss of a bullock or two, or the religious necessity of marrying a child, are its most frequent origin; extortion and fraud by creditors help its onward course. Yet in England insolvency has hitherto been treated more leniently than in India. Misfortune has here been made a crime, for which even life-long slavery might not atone. Surely, we must divest ourselves of much confusion of ideas. Whether a man *is* insolvent or not is a mere question of fact quite unconnected with the enquiry how he came to be so. How much he *can* repay without being made a useless or dangerous member of society is a mere matter of calculation, into which the moral aspects of his past conduct cannot enter. To such enquiries ideas of revenge and punishment are altogether irrelevant. Imprisonment is only appropriate for concealment, contumacy, and other forms of fraud. To declare an agriculturist insolvent when he is so; to set a reasonable time before him during which he shall work himself free and reserve the means therefor; and eventually to start him afresh with the lesson of experience, seem more sensible than to lock him up for a time while his family are starving and then turn him adrift a beggar. To the creditor certainly the former course will be the more profitable, as also the Society."

The position taken up by Mr. Hope in the above passage is untenable. Those who have any experience of the working of the Civil Courts know well that fraud by the debtor is quite as great a danger and of as frequent occurrence in this country as it is in England. There are certainly black sheep both among creditors and debtors; and even-handed justice should be dealt out to both. We are strongly of opinion that the provisions of the Amended Code of Civil Procedure relating to insolvency which we noticed in a recent issue would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the indebted Deccan agriculturists; and that there is no justification whatever for the insolvency sections of Mr. Hope's Bill which as the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed pointed out "go beyond the general law." There is no reason, as the worthy Syed pertinently remarks, "why a fraudulent insolvent in the Deccan should be exposed to less penalties than a fraudulent debtor elsewhere." Even Mr. Hope and the supporters of his Bill have failed to show any such reason. If it is desirable that imprisonment for debt should be abolished, it should be abolished throughout the country, and not in the four districts of the Western districts *viz.*, Poona, Satara, Ahmednaggur and Sholapore. Section 20 of Mr. Hope's Bill runs as follows:—

When a decree has been passed, *whether before or after this Act comes in'o force*, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the court may whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum direct the payment of *a portion* of the same and grant him a discharge from *such balance*.

It will be seen that the section in question will have retrospective effect, and will apply to decrees passed before the proposed Act will come into operation. That it will seriously interfere with the rights of holders of decrees cannot be denied. What the practical results of the working of section 20 of the Bill would be is very clearly illustrated by the Law Member, who says:

Under this section, therefore, if a man (whether he be a sowcar or not) has before the first October 1879, obtained a decree against a ryot for Rs. 49, the court, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against the ryot, and that he is unable to pay more than Rs. 48 may direct him to pay only *on* eanna and grant him a discharge from the balance Surely such a provision was never before proposed for the consideration of a legislature.

Mr. Stokes, however, forgets that the Council of the Viceroy of India for making laws and regulations is, as Sir George Campbell once happily expressed it in his place in Parliament, "an executive legislature." Section 30 is also retrospective and runs as follows:—

Whenever any moveable, property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a reciever under section 356 of the said code, the court, may direct that it shall not be so sold, and mad after recording the opinions of two assessors appointed by the court in this behalf, determine the value of such property may direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to, or greater than, the value so determined: *and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.*

Under this section, as Mr. Whitley Stokes points out, "a creditor who has contracted to be paid in money may be compelled to receive payment of his debt in old brass pots or worn-out bullocks, or village-pigs or anything else which he does not want, and which he may be unable to sell." The Law Member proceeds:—

A creditor who has contracted to be paid in money may be compelled, under this wonderful section, to receive payment of his debt in old brass pots or worn out bullocks or village-pigs or anything else which he does not want and which he may be unable to sell. This section has obviously been framed by some who had not heard of the English writ of *elegit*, but had only a hazy and inverted notion of what that writ really is. Under the section the court can force the judgment-creditor to accept his debtor's property at any value the court chooses to put upon it (no attention need be paid to the opinion of the assessors); but by means of an *elegit* as every one (except, apparently, the hon'ble mover) knows, the judgment-creditor has the option of getting his debtor's goods and chattels appraised and delivered to him in satisfaction of the debt."

The Law Member should not have forgotten that the real object of Mr. Hope's Bill is to confiscate the property of money-lenders for the benefit of their debtors.

In the concluding portion of his speech Mr. Hope speculates on the probable effects of his wonderful Bill. He does not believe that it will lead to "the abolition of indebtedness for all time;" but he is sanguine that it will do much good. It will, to his thinking, secure justice to the agriculturist without destroying his credit. Our firm belief, however, is that in the event of the Bill becoming law in its present shape, *all fresh transactions between the Sowkar and the agriculturist will come to an end*; and as the State is not prepared to take the place of the so-called Shylock, the revenue administration of the Central Deccan would come to a dead-lock, unless, indeed, the entire revenue system, both assessment and collection, is materially altered. It does not require any statesmanship to rob Peter to pay Paul, as Mr. Hope's Bill proposes to do. The disease which afflicts the Deccan ryot has not been correctly diagnosed, and the Government, for obvious reasons, shows no disposition to make a correct diagnosis.

ANGLO-INDIAN PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

UNDER the above title Dr. E. W. Chambers, President of the Anglo-Indian Association, read a paper at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association. The paper has since been published in pamphlet form. Dr. Chambers discusses the "poor white" and Eurasian question in reference to Lord Lytton's minute on the subject, which we noticed in a recent issue. Before proceeding to examine the various views expressed by Dr. Chambers in the pamphlet before us we think it right to reply briefly to the strictures which the *Indo-European Correspondent* has thought fit to make on our treatment of the Anglo-Indian problem. The position we took up in reference to this important question was broadly this:—that the cases of the "poor whites" and Eurasians ought to be separately and differently dealt with in that unemployed Europeans have no business in India; and that Eurasians are natives of the country quite as much as Hindus, Mussulmans and Native Christians are. Europeans are brought here without any provision for carrying them away again. As soon as the special work for which they had been imported is finished, they find it difficult to procure other employment. Considering the special conditions of Indian life, this is unjust and injurious. It is clear that till some change is made in the law, the evil will go on increasing and with terrible rapidity. In dealing with European destitution, the Government should consider the desirability of compelling employers of European labor to make provision for the return home of the men they bring out. In this way the unemployed Europeans should be made to leave the country. As for the domiciled Europeans, they are, like Europeans, natives of the country as defined in 33 Vict. cap. 3, sec. 6.

That the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans have no higher claims upon the Government than pure Natives, is admitted by Dr. Chambers himself in the pamphlet under notice. He says,—"We are content to ask the State to place us upon an *equality of advantages* towards attaining knowledge. If Vernacular Medical Schools, Hindu Hostels, and Social Science Institutions can be established for the purpose of natives, surely a few *Industrial Schools*, a *College of Preceptors, College of Veterinary Surgery* and some *Student's Homes* can be given to the poor Christians." Now, we hope we have mathematically demonstrated in our previous article on the subject that the Government is already doing much more to meet the educational requirements of the "poor white" and Eurasian community than it should, in fairness to the other classes of its subjects, do. We want simply to know *what proportion of the public revenues is contributed by the Europeans and Eurasians; what proportion of the entire population of India do they represent; and what proportion of the total budget allotment for public instruction is devoted to schools for their special benefit.* Then, it should be borne in mind that all the Government schools and colleges are as much open to the Europeans and Eurasians as they are to the native public, and the curriculum at the higher schools and colleges is for the most part well suited to all classes of boys, Native, European and Eurasian. The truth is, that the false pride, the apathy and indolence of the poorer European and Eurasians prevent their availing themselves of the educational advantages which the Government has placed within the reach of all classes of its subjects. To establish "class" schools for general instruction would obviously be a retrograde step. If the friends of the "poor whites" and Europeans want special educational institutions for these classes, they should follow the noble example which the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, the enlightened founder of the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan College of Aligurh, has set them.

We now come to Dr. Chambers' proposals for improving the prospects of Anglo-Indians in India. He recommends the Government, for political and financial reasons, (1) to encourage the *short service* men to retire and colonise the country; (2) to employ the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian element as a Local European Army. He would convert the Railway and Telegraph Departments into military service, their ranks being recruited from the *short service* men both of the British and Local European Corps. He would also utilize the Eurasian and domiciled European population in raising a few regiments which might eventually form the nucleus of a local European army. There can be no manner of doubt that the re-establishment of a local European army would be a great benefit to India. We have always maintained that the local European army of the East India Company, the value of which had been insisted on by Lord Cornwallis and by all his successors, should not have been, contrary to the advice of some of the most eminent Indian statesmen, abolished, on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. That measure has enormously increased our military charges and seriously embarrassed the Indian finances. But whether Anglo-Indians and Eurasians can be utilized in organising a local European army is an altogether different question. The capability of Eurasians for military service is still an open question; and the experiments previously made in this direction did not, we believe, yield favorable results. And it is well known that Europeans deteriorate physically by a long residence in this tropical climate. There can be no doubt that Indianized Europeans will not prove as good soldiers as men imported from Europe. When we have to buy any article and pay for it we should surely have the best kind of it available in the market. The substitution of Eurasian regiments for English regiments would, we are convinced, be a blunder. The English soldier sent out to India would not cost so much as he does at present, if a local European army were again organized, such as we had at the time of the East India Company. As regards the proposal to convert the Railway and Telegraph Departments into military service, it is too absurd to be seriously discussed. The question of

the colonization of India by Europeans which is raised by Dr. Chambers was, soon after the Mutiny, discussed and disposed of; and nothing has since happened to show that the conclusion then arrived at was wrong. The Eurasians have, indeed, no reasonable ground for complaint. The *Pioneer* has justly pointed out that "a well-educated and trustworthy member of the Eurasian community has no difficulty in obtaining employment." A Madras paper, in discussing the Eurasian question sometime ago, wrote;—"A race not necessary to the existence or well-being of the land in which it finds itself and which is surrounded by multitudes of pure Natives of that land, who are equally intelligent, more resourceful, and more amenable to public opinion, has need to be careful about reproducing itself unrestrainedly. Eurasians do not care for many kinds of employment; they love to cling to towns and desks; they dislike employment that entails much muscular exercise; and they freely indulge in the luxuries of marriage and large families." A well-educated and trustworthy European and Eurasian always succeed in obtaining suitable employment; but the pure Native similarly circumstanced is not so fortunate.

MR. PATNA TAYLER'S CASE.

MR. TAYLER'S friends would serve him better if they would restrain him from harping further upon his case in public. The more he talks of his case the worse he makes it. The last minute of Sir Frederic Halliday is a poser. It is dated the 5th May 1879. We regret that we cannot give it *in extenso* for want of space, but we will make copious extracts from it, which alone can convey to the reader some idea of the force, which the facts narrated by Sir Frederic Halliday carry. The minute is thoroughly worthy of its eminent author. It is calm, dispassionate, and to the point, while the stern logic of his facts needs no accessory of rhetoric to make it telling. It is not necessary for us to go into all the facts of Mr. Tayler's case; they are contained in the Patna Blue-book as it is called; but we will cull a few passages from Sir Frederic Halliday's last minute to shew that notwithstanding the reams of paper which Mr. Tayler has written they remain quite unaltered. There were three charges against Mr. Tayler, I. His overbearing conduct complained of by the Board of Revenue, II. His connection with the Industrial School of Behar, III. His conduct during the Mutiny of 1857. With regard to the first Sir Frederic Halliday, while Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, thus wrote in his minute of August 1857, removing Mr. Tayler from the office of Commissioner:

The proceedings of Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, have long been a source of much embarassment and anxiety to me. This was the case even while the duties devolving on him were the ordinary duties of a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in quiet times.

"In more than one instance complaints had been made by the Board of Revenue of the unsatisfactory mode in which Mr. Tayler conducted the duties of his office, and their dissatisfaction had at length become so great as to induce them to represent to Government their inability to carry on work with him, unless his conduct towards themselves were seriously noticed.

With regard to the second charge the facts are thus given by Sir Frederic Halliday in his last minute:

Mr. Tayler proposed to establish an Industrial-Education Institution by means of private subscriptions, to which, at first, unaware of Mr. Tayler's real intentions, I gave countenance and encouragement. It was subsequently alleged that some of the Native gentlemen who had subscribed had acted unwillingly, in deference to Mr. Tayler's official position; and when this was represented to Mr. Tayler, he very strongly and indignantly denied it as a false and malicious calumny and shander, put forth by his personal enemies by reason of envy. He also offered to make written inquiries, and to satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor by documentary evidence of the falsehood of the statement in question. It was eventually proved that the statement was true, and that Mr. Tayler, to support his contradiction of it, had sent in such evidence as told in favour of his own assertions, and had suppressed and withheld evidence that went the other way.

The whole of Mr. Tayler's proceedings in respect of the Patna Industrial Institution came under the review of the Governor-General in Council; and, at a later date, under that of the Secretary of State in Council, and they were by both condemned

In communicating to the Government of India, on the 28th July 1859, his opinion on this part of Mr. Tayler's case Lord Stanley found fault with the Lieutenant-Governor for having at any time given countenance to Mr. Tayler's scheme admitting, however, that, as soon his doubts were excited, the Lieutenant-Governor's action was prompt and his inquiries searching and full. "The fact was then," Lord Stanley goes on to say, "established, that the subscriptions were offered in deference to Mr. Tayler's official position and authority and under an apprehension on the part of the Native gentlemen appealed to of incurring the Commissioner's displeasure if their assistance was withheld."

Regarding the third charge Sir Frederic Halliday thus wrote in his minute of 1857:

On the breaking out of these disturbances, my uneasiness and fears in regard to Mr. Tayler's fitness for the important post he occupied were greatly increased by the line of conduct he thought proper to pursue towards me, which I soon found to be that of concealing from me as much as possible alike his acts and his intentions; and he has since avowed that this was done wilfully and purposely in order to carry out views of his own which he thought I should not approve of. But for the consideration that at a critical period when plots and conspiracies were represented to be rife at Patna and an outbreak likely enough at any moment to occur it was desirable if possible, to avoid making a change in the office of the head executive authority of the Division I should have been anxious to remove him at an earlier date. In many respects also Mr. Tayler possesses qualities which it appeared to me if well directed, might be turned to good account in this emergency. He is undoubtedly intelligent active and energetic and has great local knowledge. I determined, therefore to endeavour to bring about such change in his manner of conducting his duties as would enable me to make good use of his services. I was in hopes that by insisting on constant and frequent communications, and with the aid of electric telegraph I should be able to direct and control all that was done by the Commissioner. But in this expectation I have been disappointed. Mr. Tayler has lately been more communicative than he was at first but frequent interruptions to the communication by telegraph has prevented my exercising that constant watch over his actions which I had proposed, and, moreover, I have discovered that Mr. Tayler has not hesitated to disobey my orders (and that, too, in a matter of life or death) when obedience has not happened to suit his purpose or his opinion of what was to be done. "I look upon Mr. Tayler's conduct in the case here alluded to in a very serious light. He had already in the cases of fifteen or sixteen persons capitally convicted, largely mixed himself up with the operations of the police Magistrate and public prosecutor, against persons whom he was afterwards to try and did actually try as a Judge in the last resort. To prevent this indecorum, which might perhaps almost be called injustice and which was occasioning public scandal and discontent I gave him positive orders not to sit as Judge in the case of only one against whom he had been concerned in the previous examinations and inquiries but to commit such persons for trial to the more impartial tribunal of the Sessions Judge. In the face of these orders Mr. Tayler did not hesitate to try and condemn to death a trooper of Captain Rattray's Police Corps, in whose case he had been previously concerned in directing the operations of the police and upon whose trial he could not possibly be considered impartial.

On the trial of the banker Looft Ali Khan acquitted by the Sessions Judge who has pronounced the evidence altogether insufficient to furnish ground for having brought the man to trial Mr. Tayler has evinced a most indecent anxiety for a conviction and has not scrupled to assail the Judge wtih private letters, urging him to condemn the prisoner, in a manner contrary to all usage and propriety and even humanity. "There can be no doubt that Mr. Tayler's hasty and indecorous proceedings in these and other instances have tended to irritate men's minds and to produce a feeling of insecurity among the respectable portion of the inhabitants.

With regard to Mr. Taylor's claim to be considered the saviour of Patna, we are of opinion that the following remarks of Sir Frederic Halliday in his last minute are conclusive:

As for Mr. Taylor's "saving Patna" which he loudly claims to have accomplished by means of measures condemned by his ignorant official superiors I assert absolutely that Patna was never in any danger at all except from Mr. Taylor's violence and unwise proceedings. In other parts of his jurisdiction he directed the abandonment of European districts none of which were in danger and of which one station at least was immediately taken in hand and successfully administered by the native inhabitants astonished and ashamed to find themselves abandoned by their English chiefs and left to manage for themselves as best they might with a treasury full of money and a jail of prisoners. Had it rested with Mr. Taylor Arrah would have been lost for at the very crisis of its danger when Eyre was advancing to its relief he wrote officially and advised him not to advance. Fortunately Eyre neglected this advice if indeed it ever reached him.

Mr. Samuells the very competent officer who succeeded Mr. Tayler in the office of Commissioner and who for his conduct in that office received the honor of a C. B. ship on Lord Cannings recommendation examined with some minuteness Mr. Taylor's claim to have "saved Patna," and very emphatically rejected it. Mr. Tayler's first pamphlet and Mr. Samuell's report on its statement will both be found among the appendices to this paper and any enquirer who will compare one with the other will have no difficulty in arriving at the truth. Persons who have been content to accept Mr. Tayler's assertions without even suspecting that there could be any other version of the story and a *soi-disant* historian who from the same material constructed a history without even seeking to examine the records of the period may incautiously have committed themselves to vouch for Mr. Tayler's unrequited merits. But a very different opinion is and always was held by those who had real opportunities of knowledge.

I will only add, since Mr. Tayler bitterly complains of my treatment of him after his removal from Patna that I gave him the best appointment then in my gift little less valuable than that from which he had been removed only delaying it until I should receive the decision of Lord Canning's Government on his appeal and claim to be reinstated at Patna. After receiving the appointment in question he continued to attack me in the newspapers with indecent and incessant invective of which however I took no notice so far as he was concerned, until I received from the Government of India a letter dated January the 21st 1859 in which after severe comment upon Mr. Tayler's insufferably offensive conduct I was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor would not act up to the requirements of his position if he did not now suspend Mr. Tayler from office and intimate to him that he could not be re employed until after giving assurance that he would in future conduct himself with becoming respect to the Government under which he is placed.

On this Mr. Tayler was suspended and this was expressly approved by the Secretary of State.

His suspension took place on the 26th January 1859. On the 29th March following he resigned the service.

We have not space for more extracts. We who closely watched Mr. Tayler's conduct during the Mutiny and remember how it tended to goad the people of Patna, indeed of Behar, to revolt and consequently how embarassing it was to Government, can testify that if there was any one act of Sir Frederic Halliday as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which deserved the heartfelt approval and support of the public, it was his bold determination to remove the reign of terror in Patna by removing Mr. Tayler.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

OF ALL contagious diseases bad example seems to be the most catching. It was only about this time last year that the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University set the bad example of striking against lawful authority, for some real or fancied grievance, and the contagion has already within a twelve month affected a great many sections of the community. The tailors first caught it, and had their strike; the farriers, the carters, the washermen, the coolies, the Uriya bearers were next attacked, and each class successively had its strike. It has now entered the penetralia of the temple of Themis,—as represented by the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University. The priests of that thrice-holy sanctuary had wished for a sugar-plum for one of themselves, but that having been denied them, they have in a body struck work, very like little children, who, when refused some indulgence or other, get into a huff, and, with a view to punish their mother, go to bed without their supper. But even as a night's fast soon brings such recusant children to their senses, and they become very good boys at the breakfast table the next morning, so, we fancy, the priesthood of Themis will soon return to their allegiance and duty. In so far therefore the ebullition of temper exhibited by the gentlemen of the long robe is not a matter of any moment. There is, however, a grave question involved in this as in most other strikes, which it would not be amiss to notice. The princely bequest of the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore was left to the University with full powers to appoint the Professor, and to determine the kind of law which was to be taught, the character of the lectures, the number of lectures to be delivered, and the time and place of delivery of those lectures. The only conditions the testator insisted upon were, that the lectures should be delivered "free of charge" to the students and others who may choose to attend them, and that they should be afterwards printed so as to produce a series of text-books upon Indian Law each complete in itself. Simple as these conditions are they have proved a stumbling block to the University authorities, and well nigh-thirteen thousandrupees have been frittered away annually without subserving any useful purpose. With a law-class of its own, which brought in several thousands every year, the Government could not tolerate a free class, and it was accordingly ruled that attendance at the Tagore Law Lectures should not count for any thing at the University examinations, and the lectures should be so framed as not to be profitable to law students preparing for those examinations. Thus the usefulness of the lectures as regards law students was entirely destroyed. It was hoped, however, that, if the lectures failed to be useful to persons in pupilage, they would devote themselves "to the full and exhaustive treatment of some distinct head or title in the law, illustrating it by references to, and analogies drawn from, other branches of the general subject," so as to "form a permanent addition to the stock of legal literature." This object, however, has not been accomplished. The scheme originally proposed by the Faculty of Law in 1869, was so framed that Mr. Cowie, then Advocate General, condemned it as utterly worthless. He said, "I wholly fail to see any principle of unity or

orderly sequence in any of the proposed courses, or in what sense any of the three can be regarded as 'complete' as distinguished from the other two. On the contrary, even assuming that the three taken together can be regarded as complete, (and I by no means admit the correctness of such assumption) the division into three, appears to me purely arbitrary and to have been adopted simply with reference to the amount of matter which the Professor is expected to get through in a year." Sir Barnes Peacock was equally decided in his condemnation, and the scheme was accordingly tinkered, and it has been tinkered so often as to produce a new illustration of the Irishman's gun, in which the lock, stock, and barrel were all renewed, and it professed to be still the old one. The tinkering, however, has not sufficed to effect any improvement in the character or usefulness of the lectures. Hitherto they have been mere rechauffe of elementary text-books with a seasoning of precedents and judicial opinions, but nothing in the way of standard and exhaustive authorities. This result is due mainly, if not solely, to the action of the Faculty of Law, which has failed to rise to the requirements of the case. The object could be attained only by appointing men who had made those particular subjects their special study, on which they would be called upon to lecture, and this has not been done. The first subject it recommended was the Hindu law of adoption and inheritance, and the Professor who was appointed to lecture on it, was one who was wholly unacquainted with the language in which that law was preserved. The result was, what had been apprehended by Mr. Cowie, "a meagre reproduction of the contents of old standard text-books." Mr. Cowie had apprehended from the beginning that it would be difficult to get proper men for the kind of lectures proposed. He said, "I am perfectly certain that you could not, for the salary, get a man really competent to perform this task as it ought to be performed." Mr. Montriou was equally outspoken, and he added :

"Agreeing, as I do, cordially in much of the Chief Justice's protest, I cannot but add, apologetically, had I known that 'barrister and nothing but barrister' would have been a rule of action in the exercise of this (very responsible) patronage, I, for one, should *not* have assented to the programme. I did so, on and for its own intrinsic merit. I considered the qualification and probable wishes of the founder, as well as the *materiel* really available for the desideratum, one, becoming daily more of a necessity to supersede the elegant institutes of Strange, the disquisitions of Macnaughten, to supplement the translations of Colebrooke and Sutherland; one, to enlarge and develop the *glimpses* in to the Sastras, which our judges and lawyers now have into daylight and certainty. Are we not compelled still to *conjecture* even the principles and guiding maxims of Hindu Law ?"

He went the length, too, of recommending that competent referrees should be appointed to help the lecturer in the elucidation of Hindu Law. But the protests were of no avail. The Faculty of Law, it would seem, took the ten thousand rupees annually available for lectures to be a *solatium* for paucity of briefs, and made their selections accordingly. A gentleman was appointed to lecture on Mahamedan law who knew not the language of that law. Other instances followed equally open to objection. Four years ago Mr. Hobhouse, finding that, either owing to paucity of competent men in Calcutta, or the action of the Faculty of Law, fit persons were not being appointed and the lectures had proved miserable failures, recommended that the field of selection should be widened, and competent lecturers invited from Europe. The measure was fully approved by the Senate, but it bore no fruit. On one occasion Dr. Chevers, the highest authority on Medical Jurisprudence in India, a subject which he had made his especialite for a whole life time, offered to lecture on it, but the Faculty would not even accept his candidature, and the Senate had to pass a special resolution to allow him to appear. The united phalanx of the long-robed gentlemen was, however, too much for the doctor, and he was sent to the wall. On another, the law of minority was recommended by the Faculty for lectures, well knowing at the time that the Supreme legislature was then engaged in preparing a new law, which, when passed, would render the lectures perfectly useless ; but the young gentleman, who was nominated, had powerful friends to back him, and the subject was approved. The law was soon after passed, and the lectures have become obsolete. It is not remarkable that with these instances before them, and seeing that some thirteen thousand rupees were being annually wasted, some independent members made a stand last year to oppose the recommendation of the Syndicate. The result was the election of an outsider. But to the Faculty of Law this action conveyed no lesson, and at the last meeting of the Senate a recommendation came up from it for lectures on Hindu and Muhommadan customs by a European gentleman, who had been called to the bar of the High Court barely four years ago, and, who, for ought we know, had no knowledge whatever of Hindu and Muhammadan literatures in their original languages. To bring on his election it set aside the Bye-laws of the University, and, instead of a single voting, resorted to three ballotings. It created a great scandal, but lawyers are noted for their capacity to drive a carriage and four through an Act of Parliament, and the Bye-laws of the University are the merest cobwebs to them. Although it took thirty years to enable the House of Commons to replace the word vote by ballot in the law for the election of members of Parliament, at the Senate meeting, it was interpreted that voting meant balloting, and repeated the card shuffling ; but it did not answer, and somehow like the device, a boomerang, recoiled back, and it was amusing indeed to see how the suggester of the scheme at the Faculty meeting, writhing under the back-stroke of his own missile in the Senate. To accuse others of race animosity and so forth is a hackneyed trick, and we do not care to notice the attempt made by some lawyers to resort to it at the Senate meeting the other day. Nor would we have adverted at all to the discreditable character of the strike on the part of learned gentlemen of high standing, who, because their recommendation, obtrusively a faulty one, was not adopted, have thought proper to decline to do their duty, had it been confined to them only. But as their recusancy is calculated to interfere with the business of the Senate, which has been suddenly deprived of the aid of its legal advisers, and public trust funds have already been wasted for years, it is time to raise the warning voice for the prevention of further waste, and the thorough utilization of the handsome bequest. The amount available, large as it is, is not enough to induce really able men to work for a whole year, and the first step in the way of reform should be to reduce the number of lectures, and then to limit the time for their delivery to three or four months. Any how the present system should no longer be allowed to continue, as it tends to exalt personal interests over those of the public ; and the Senate should adopt early measures for the prevention of the wastage.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE STATUE of Lord Northbrook will be unveiled by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor this afternoon at 5-15 P. M., The programme of the ceremony we believe is as follows :

The 54th Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honor of 100 rank and file with band and color, which will be drawn up in front of the statue and present arms on His Honor's arrival and departure and when the statue is unveiled.

The Committee of the Memorial will receive His Honor on arrival and escort him to the *dais*.

Mr. Bell, one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, will make a statement, and formally ask His Honor to unveil the statue.

His Honor will deliver an address and terminate the proceedings by unveiling the statue.

A Vice-regal salute will be fired by signal as the statue is unveiled.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner for the following :

The occupation of Kabul having become a necessity, carriage is being supplied and measures taken to send Troops under the command of Major General Sir Frederick Roberts from Kuram to Kabul.

2. The troops to proceed with Gerneral Roberts will consist of

1 battery horse artillery,	14th Bengal cavalry,
1 Do. field ,,	Wing 5th Punjab cavalry,
1 Mountain train battery,	5th Goorkhas,
1 squadron 9th lancers,	5th Punjab infantry,
67th foot,	23rd Pioneers,
72nd Highlanders,	28th Punjab infantry
92nd Do,	3rd Sikhs,
12th Bengal cavalry,	1 company Sappers and Miners,

giving a total of 7 or 8,000 men.

3. The following force is available to advance simultaneously and open communication between Peshawar and Kabul and should suffice for the purpose

1 horse artillery battery,	2 regiments British infantry,
1 field Do.	4 ,, Native cavalry,
1 heavy Do.	5 ,, ,, infantry,
2 mountain train batteries,	2 companies Sappers and Miners,
1 regiment British cavalry	

in addition to the troops now holding the Khyber as far as Lundi Kotal and the Peshawur Valley.

4. It is proposed to assign the command of a moveable column in advance to Brigadier General C. J. S. Gough, V.C., C.B. of Jellalabad, to Brigadier General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B. of the Khyber, to Brigadier General J. Doran C.B. The command of the whole operation being entrusted to Major General R. O. Bright, C.B., who will hold supreme command from Attok to Jugdaluk.

5. The operation as thus developed will represent an advanced division capable of meeting any thin that Affghanistan can bring against it, located at Kabul, with its communications assured, and itself supported from Peshawar ; the troops in advance of the Khyber numbering some 15,000 men.

6. It is believed that an abundant harvest is now ripening in the Logur and Kabul Valleys, and we may trust to the same and greater facilities presenting themselves for supply at Kabul, as proved to be the case at Kandahar, and on the Thull-Chotiali route. In fact we know that in a season such as this promises to be, there will be abundant supplies in Kabul ; but to leave nothing to chance, we have provided for shortcomings by means of the Jellalabad route.

7. The garrision at Kuram and in advance of Thull will consist of

1 field battery,	2 Native cavalry regiments,
2 mountain train batteries,	7 ,, infantry ,,
2 British regiment infantry,	

At the same time Lieutenant General Sir D. Stewart has told off a column equal to a division with heavy artillery to come up on the line towards Ghuzni, watching events and maintaining the peace of the country.

THEIR NOMINEE for the Tagore Professorship of Law not having been appointed by the Senate, the Faculty of Law declined to recommend the subject on which the Professor should lecture. The Syndicate followed suit, and declared that without the advice of the Faculty they were "unable" to recommend a subject. The Senate of the Calcutta University at their last meeting had therefore to dispense with the services of their legal advisers and to do the needful themselves. The subject selected is the development of the Hindu Law of Inheritance in the different schools of India, as evidenced by the Sraddha ceremony current among them. From the proceedings of the Faculty of Law and of the Syndicate laid on the table on the occasion, it did not appear that the refusal of the Faculty was due to "want of confidence" in the Professor, as was alleged by the *Brahmo Public Opinion* four days ago.

THE DUSSERAH VACATION notification of the High Court has the following :

The Court will be entirely closed from the 20th to the 31st October being gazetted holidays on account of Durga Pujah.

We hope this implies that the Durga Puja holidays will not be cut down. The High Court has perhaps followed the old *Gazetted* order, but if the Government had intimated to the Court any prospective change, it would not have failed to take notice of it. May we venture to express a hope that the Viceroy in consideration of strong native feeling on the subject, will not allow the vacation, which has become a national institution, to be lightly tampered with. Sir Ashley Eden can greatly help us in this matter. It was he who had appointed the Holiday Committee, and he is sure to be consulted by the Government of India in this matter before it is disposed of. None knows better than Sir Ashley Eden how keen is the feeling of the native community regarding the Durga Puja holidays, and we cannot believe that he will advise the Government of India to reduce them, which will be considered a national misfortune. If a word from him can save the people of Bengal what they would consider a national calamity, we feel confident that he will not be backward in putting in a good word, and by doing so he will earn the warmest gratitude of the native population.

IT HAS BEEN bought to our notice that the Legal Practitioners' Bill leaves the question of the enrolment of mooktears by the Criminal Courts in the same state as before. The present law requires that no mooktear shall be allowed to practise in a Criminal Court without

its special permission, though he may have passed the required examination and otherwise conformed to the rules prescribed for their qualification, enrolment and admission. We do not see why the special permission of a Criminal Court where a mooktear may practise should be obtained. This rule does not apply to pleaders. The mooktears as a class are improving in intelligence and character, and it is not fair that they should be still kept under the old ban. We hope before the Bill is passed into law this anomaly will be removed.

WE HAVE learnt with deep regret that Mr R. H. Hollingberry is about to retire from the public service. A man of wonderful knowledge, rare application, great experience, and a thorough grasp of mind he has risen to one of the highest appointments in the Uncovenanted Service by the sheer force of his talents and character. An officer so able, so knowing, and so hard-working could not fail to be appreciated as the right hand man of those under whom he has served, and he has,therefore,always enjoyed the highest confidence of his official superiors. To compare small things with great, what John Stuart Mill was to the IndiaOffice,Mr. R. H. Hollingbury has been to the Financial Department of theGovernment of India. His retirement will be a serious loss to Government. We hope the Government will make a sufficient provision for a servant, who has served it with such rare ability and single-minded zeal.

OWING TO a sudden domestic bereavement Mr. Justice Ainslie has resolved to retire from the bench of the High Court and to pass the evening of his life in his native land. The Vakils of the High Court have presented him a valedictory address in which they say—

"It is close upon ten years that you have been a Judge of the High Court, and during this period of your judicial career, you have been distinguished as an able, painstaking, and conscientious Judge, and you have earned the esteem of the profession and the public by your earnest desire to do justice, with thorough impartiality, and great independence.

"We are grateful to your Lordship for your uniform courtesy on the Bench, and for the patience with which you have always listened to arguments whether advanced by the most distinguished Advocate, or by the humblest member of the profession.

"Your Lordship never made any distinction of person or class, and this trait in your judicial character endeared you to our profession.

"My Lord, we now respectfully bid you farewell, and wish you a safe voyage home. May the Dispenser of all Mercy vouchsafe to you sufficient strength to bear with fortitude the sad bereavement which has so recently befallen you, and grant you in your native land health, happiness and a long life,

Mr. Justice Ainslie has returned a suitable reply from which we give the following extract :

Apart from the painful event which has suddenly led to the termination of my connection with the Court, it is impossible for me to quit it without feeling regret at leaving a sphere in which, with a cordial co-operation of my brethren on the Bench and the valuable and ever ready aid of the Bar. I have, for some years past, had the privilege of contributing, as far as lay in my power, to the due administration of justice in Bengal.

It is, however, with satisfaction that I note a marked change within the period, during which I have had the honor to sit in this Court; an improvement founded, as I believe, on a growing sense of self-respect which has been the necessary attendant of the education required as a qualification for entrance into the honorable profession of Law ; and which, affecting Bar and Bench alike, must, from day to day, tend to the growth of confidence on the part of the public, and to a fuller sense of the dignity of the Courts.

I believe that there is hardly any body of men in India, whose influence and opportunities for good are so great as those of the Bar ; and feeling assured that there is now growing up an enlightened public opinion, in the guidance of which they have an important share, I look with confidence to the result.

Mr. Ainslie was a good and painstaking judge. His strong point was his thorough knowledge of the Bengali language. He could read Bengali writing with a facility equal to that of the most experienced peshkar. As the President of the English Committee of the High Court he generally exercised patronage with a conscientious regard to the claims of all parties concerned.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent :

Krishnaghur, the 17th September 1879.

I am glad that some abler hands than mine have already supplied you with an account of the flood that has, to our great misfortune, covered the district, causing considerable damage to more than 91 villages situated there in. For the alleviation of the distress of the suffering populations of these villages, by public subscriptions a large and influential meeting was held here, under the presidency of the Commissioner of the Division, on Saturday last. In his opening address, the Commissioner Mr. Peacock, informed the meeting of the result of his own personal observations of the distressed tracts,by saying that, of the six subdivisions including the Sudder, those of *Meherpore*, *Chooadanga*, and northern and central part of *Krishnaghur* have, comparatively speaking, suffered more than the rest. *Meherpore*, he said, stands first in the list of the worse-situated places. The zemindars were not called upon to contribute any thing to this fund, as he was of opinion that they were expected to succour their peasantry in their own respective elakas. He enunciated the principle that in isolated cases of distress, private charity and not Government help is required to give relief to the suffering poor. More than Rs. 1,300 were subscribed on the spot. Maharani Bamakally, grand-mother of the present Minor Rajkoomar of Nuddea, subscribing Rs. 500 out of her own private funds. A committee of management having been formed, the meeting came to close.

Now the immediate cause of this unusual rise of water is net-work of rivers which traverse this district. The three great branch rivers I mean, *Jellinghee* otherwise called *Khuria*, *Matabangha* (called *Choorny*) and *Boirub*—received this year, an excessive accession of water from the *Bhagheerathee*, from the breaking of its great embankment of *Natagoory* near *Kalantur*, a spot of land measuring about a thousand bighas of land between the Sudder sub-division of Krishnaghur and *Berhampore*. It is this excessive rush of water from the Bhaghirathee to the Jellinghee and other local rivers, that has so immensely aggravated the floods of the district. Now the question is, why is this embankment so slovenly taken care of, as to break away repeatedly, as it had done in 1871,causing thereby considerable damage to the neighbouring districts.

Who is responsible for it ? I hear that the embankment in question is under the cantonment of the Berhampore district. I am given to understand that these embankments some of which are under the control of the P. W. D. and some under the zemindars are not properly taken care of, and hence the mischief. I am therefore humbly of opinion that the attention of the Government should be drawn to this matter. Why does not Mr. Franklin Prestage move in the matter ? The Eastern Bengal Railway suffers most from floods caused by breaches in these embankments, and as an interested party, he ought to stir in the matter.

OUT of thy own mouth shalt thou be condemned—is a good old Biblical saying. This is the position in which the organs of the Indian Association,we are sorry to say,have placed themselves by their interpretation of the last clause of the Civil Service Resolution passed at the late Town Hall meeting, to which we have drawn attention. The question we asked was whether under the terms of the Resolution the probationer should be required to complete the period of probation in England. The *Bengalee* in its last issue says :

The Resolution did not ask the meeting to pledge itself one way or the other, with reference to the question as to whether the selected candidate should pass his years of probation in India or elsewhere. The Resolution is silent —is "discreetly" silent, if that term should please our contemporary on the subject. There might be difference of opinion as to whether selected candidates after the open competition should be required to proceed to England or not. The orthodox section of the community would be opposed to a visit to England. The promoters of the meeting were perfectly aware of the fact, and hence they deliberately avoided alluding in the Resolution to the question as to whether selected candidates should be required to proceed to England or not.

The acquiescence *sub silentio* in the probation in England, which was the obvious inference of the reference to the competition of Indian candidates on *equal terms* with British-born subjects, was objected to by the British Indian Association ; the indefiniteness of the language of the Resolution was clearly pointed out to the promoters of the meeting, who were asked to state definitely that the examination and probation shall be held in India, but they would not do so, and hence the difference. Our contemporary now admits that the promoters of the meeting "were perfectly aware" that "the orthodox section of the community would be opposed to a visit to England," and may we ask who constitute the nation—the few England-going natives or a few more who think with them, or the millions, who stick to their ancestral religion and customs ? In whose name do the Indian Association speak, whose suffrages do they seek, whose pecuniary aid do they solicit ?—we believe they will not deny that it is the nation's, and do they presume to say that they have the national sanction when they advocate a measure, which is repugnant to the national religion, national customs, national traditions and national feelings ? Our question was—"The probation of Indian candidates shall be in India ; do our countrymen object to this provision ?" The *Brahmo Public Opinion* thus answers it : "We do, most decidedly. The period of probation must be passed in England." And these are the men, who aspire to represent the nation ! After years of agitation the people of India have received a recognition of their natural right to serve their country and sovereign without sacrificing their religion and other national considerations, and these aspiring representatives of the nation, we will not say with a view to swell their own circle of outcastes, would fling away this generous concession and have had the hardihood to appeal to the nation for pecuniary aid to negative this concession. Alas ! for the nation !

We will not touch upon other points raised by the two papers in connection with this subject. We alluded last week to the aid and co-operation which the British Indian Association have given to the infant Association from its very birth. The *Bengalee* shews a *per contra* account, which simply amuses us. The retort of reciprocity has become the fashion with a certain class of our educated youths, between father and son, teacher and pupil, master and servant, and the like, but we had not the remotest suspicion that the contagion has affected our amiable young friend, for whom as we said last week we have sincere affection. But let that pass. Our contemporary says that out of Rs. 6000 collected by the Indian Association for the payment of the expenses of their delegate to England for the agitation of the Civil Service question the contributions of the members of the British Indian Association do not amount to more than Rs. 200. We wish our contemporary had published the list of subscribers, we could have then seen who was who? Unfortunately the Indian Association have never published the list of subscribers nor an account of the contributions received by them for this purpose. But we have no desire to find fault with the Indian Association. If they mean to act as the vehicle of the thoughts and aspirations of England-going natives, for some of whom as individuals we have high respect, and of those who think with them, let them say so openly, but let them not take the name of the nation in vain. Can the public have much sympathy with a body, which coquettes with the nation, when it suits its own purpose, and then throws it over-board ?

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, September 14th.—Sir F. Roberts telegraphs from Alikheyl on the afternoon of the 13th September, that the troops ordered are in his opinion ample for all requirements. He thinks his own force is superb and full of enthusiasm, and likely to give a good account of any army opposed to them. Colonel Baker has gone of to the Shuturgardan. where his brigade will be collected as fast as carriage is available. General Roberts is assembling the heads of the neighbouring tribes, and he hopes to be able to make such terms with them as will secure the safety of the road to the Shuturgardan in spite of any attempts on the part of enemies to raise them against us . Our presence in strength on the Shuturgardan is likely to influence to our side the tribes beyond. So far as is known here not a single hostile shot has been fired, or any demonstration whatever made as yet against our troops either on the Kuram or Khaibar lines.

15th.—Nawab Sir Golam Hussan Khan has arrived at Alikheyl. The Bombay Government will furnish the transport and supply for the Kandahar force entirely.

16th.—A letter has been received at Alikheyl from the Amir declaring his deep distress and grief at the recent events, and his confidence in the British Government, and his full intention to punish all offenders, saying also that he relies on Providence for an opportunity to display the sincerity of his attachment to the English, and to regain the good name and fair fame he previously enjoyed. It is stated from Kandahar that private letters recieved there from Kabul mention only three regiments as having been engaged in the attack on the Residency, and the affairs was apparently unpremeditated, having arisen from the disappointment of these regiments at getting only one month's pay, and no serious attempt to relieve the Envoy and party was made, beyond preventing other troops from taking part in the attack. General Roberts reports on Monday, the 15th September, that General Baker made very thorough and satisfactory reconnaissance yesterday to the Kushi side of the Shikai Kotal ; the head men seemed inclined to be friendly, and said supplies and transport would be forthcoming when our troops appeared. The road over the Shuturgardan is being made peacticable for horsed guns. General Roberts is strengthening General Baker, and hopes to enable him to occupy Kushi in a few days. The attitude of the neighbouring tribes is satisfactory. Some have who been holding aloof have come, or are now on their way in. The climate and the health of the troops are all that could be wished. Allahuddin, brother of Padsha Khan, Ghilzai, is now with General Roberts in camp. The Jajis and Muhalils have come in.

16th—Taimour, a sowar of the Guides, arrived at Lundikotal late at night on the fourteenth from Kabul. He states that he was in the Bala Hissar with Sir Louis Cavagnari and the others. On the third, about eight o'clock, the Turkistan Ordal Regiment, in the Bala Hissar, paraded for pay. Daud Shah gave them one month ; they claimed two and broke. They were closed to the Residency and another regiment was with them. A soldier shouted, Let us kill the envoy, then the Amir. They rushed into the courtyard of the Residency, and stoned some servants. The Guides opened fire without orders from the British officers who were inside the house.

The mutineers then went for weapons and returned in a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers might have escaped. On their return the mutineers besieged the Residency and from a commanding position made the roof untenable. The defenders made a sort of shelter trench on the mud roof and fired from the windows. The city people joined the mutineers about ten o'clock. About Mr. Cavagnari who was in the shelter trench, was struck by a richochet bullet on the forehead, but only wounded. Mr. Jenkyns came up and sent for the Munshi to write to the Amir; but the Munshi being too frightened to do so, Taimur wrote, stating that the Residency was attacked, and asking for help. The letter was sent by Gholam Nabi, a Kabuli, an old Guide sowar. No answer came. Gholam Nabi afterwards told Taimur that the Amir wrote on the letter "if gone (can?) will, I am just making arrangements." Cavagnar, was helped into the Residency and attended by Dr. Kelly. Mr. Jenkyns then sent another letter to the Ameeri stating that Major Cavagnari was wounded and demanding speedy assistance. It was sent by a Hindu, who was cut to pieces directly. At about three Lieutenant Hamilton sent Taimur with a letter promising six months pay. By that time the mutineers had reached the roof of the Residency. Taimur went armed into the middle of the crowed who disarmed him; but his life was saved by an officer. Taimur informed them that he bore a promise of six months pay. They threw him down from the Residency and he fell on the roof of the lower house and became insensible. He was robbed of all he had, and, on recovering was taken before General Karim Khan who commanded the mutinous brigade. Karim Khan was sitting on a bed surrounded by fifty or sixty men. On Taimur telling him that he would get six months pay he replied he was helpless and ordered him to be confined. Taimur personally knows nothing of what occurred after he left the Residency which was just being set on fire. A wounded Havildar of the Amir was brought to the house where Amir (Taimur?) was confined and in return for his extracting a bullet allowed him to escape about daylight next morning. Then he went to the Residency and first saw the corpse of Lieut. Hamilton lying over a mountain gun which had been brought up. The troops there said Lieutenant Hamilton had killed about three men with his pistol and two with his sword before being shot. The body was stripped and cut to pieces but not dishonoured. A short distance off lay the body of Mr. Jenkyns similarly treated. Taimur did not go into the Residency but was told that Kelly was lying dead inside and that Major Cavagnari was in a room among the wounded when the building caught fire and fell in on him. His body had not been discovered when Taimur left Kabul, but the other three officers were buried in a garden about 100 yards from the Residency Taimur believes no other defender of the Residency escaped. Gholam Nabi to whom Major Cavagnari gave the letter is alive and in Kabul and still has the letter with the Amir's answer. The Guide sowars who were cutting grass are in Kabul in Mecan Khana Mahulla, but are prevented from leaving. The grasscutters are safe with Sirdar Yahai Khan. There are no troops on the road from Kabul nor are there any in Jelalabad or Dakka, nor as far as Taimur knows are any coming. The Daud Shah did his best to stop the mutiny having been sent by the Amir; but he was pulled off his horse and stoned and wounded with a bayonet. Was alive but in a dangerous state, when Taimur left. On the afternoon of the attack Sirdar Yahia and Mustauf Habibulla also came to try and stop the disturbance but were fired at and forced to retire.

16*th*—Sirdar Muhamad Yusuf Khan, Governor of Zamindawar, being unable to enforce his authority and in fear of his life, has shut himself up in the Fort of Sarhing and sent to Sirdar Sher Ali for help. The latter is sending out to bring him into Kandahar.

17*th*—A duffadar and a sowar of the Envoy's escort passed the Shuturgardan yesterday, and were to reach Alikhel on the seventeenth. Colonel Tweedie from Gawalior is attached to General Bright for general political duties. Colonel Osborne proceeds to Gwalior temporarily.

18*th*—Amir's letter last received is as follow: —"To General Roberts: I have received your letter of the 7th, and was much pleased. I fully understood what was written. Complete confidence was restored, and a sense of relief felt in the friendship shown by the Viceroy as my prosperity found favour in his sight. I am dreadfully distressed and aggrieved at the recent event, but there is no fighting against God's will. I hope to inflict such punishment on the evildoers as will be known world wide and prove my sincerity. I have twice written on this subject and the third time by my confidental servant, Sher Muhammed Khan. I now write to say that for these eight days I have preserved myself and family by the good offices of those who were friendly to me, partly by bribing, partly by hoaxing the rebels. Some of the cavalry I have dismissed, and night and day am considering how to put matters straight. Please God, the mutineers will soon meet with the punishment they deserve, and my affairs be arranged in satisfaction of the British Government. Certain persons of high position in this province have become rebellious, but I am watching carefully and closely every quarter. I have done all I could to ensure Nawab Gholam Hassan's safety. I trust to God for the opportunity of showing my sincere friendship for the British Government and recovering my good name before the world." The letter ends.

In regard to the conclusions to be formed from the expressions in the Amir's letter, it must be remembered that Government are still without full and authentic intelligence regarding the real origin and circumstances of the attack on the Residency, the position and behaviour of the Amir then and since, and the actual state of affairs at Kabul, while the situation, whatever it be now, may change.

19*th*.—News from Herat, states that on the 5th September the Kabuli Regiments mutinied, attacked the house of General Fakir Ahmed Khan, the Military and Civil Governor of Herat, an old adherent of Ayub Khan, killed Fakir Ahmed, and plundered and burnt his house. The Kote Duffadar, Futteh Muhammed, and Sowar Akbar Shah, of the Guide Cavalry, have reached Alikheyl with Sirkar Khan, who were out together with a Sikh sowar, also saved, and twenty-five grass cutters. Twenty-two saved by Colonel Ibrahim Khan, a pensioner of the British Government, and in the Amir's employ; they state that some disturbance had been anticipated ever since the arrival of the regiments from Herat, and that they had warned the Embassy. They were saved by their own trademen. They do not consider that the revolt war instigated by the Amir, who was still helpless. Some Embassy servants have escaped, the Envoy's bearer, chuprases dhobi and baker, also a sepoy, a Ghilza who was on furlough in Kohistan. Abdul Karim, a Kohistan Chief, is said to have been killed by the Amir, because two of the three mutinous regiment were chiefly Kohistanis. This is said to have caused a revolt in Kohistan. The three sowars, including the Shiks, were protected by Naibs Mir Muhammad Khan and Rahim Khan. One Gholam Nabi, formerly in the Guides and chuprasi to the Envoy, was saved.

MONEY MARKET.

(*September* 20, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	14	*a*	93	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,,	99	0	*a*	99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	,,	95	8	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	,,	100	0	*a*	100	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan),	,,	100	0	*a*	100	2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	100	7	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	,,	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	,,	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	,,	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. R. Darjiling	166	4	0
Messrs. Jones and Yarrell London	9	1	0
Lieut. General Khuddug Sumshere Jung Bahadoor Katamoondoo	13	4	0
Ardeseer and Hormusji Bombay	12	8	0
Ramrao Manaji Esq., Mayni	6	10	0
Secretary Woottapalam Reading Club	5	0	0
A. Sreenievasa Charloo Esq., Bangalore	13	4	0
Chairman D. R. C. C. Bhaugulpore	5	0	0
B. Streenevassiengar Esq., Tumkoor	13	4	0
Baboo Lal Singh, Mozufferpore	3	4	0
,, Bejoykristo Mookerjee, Ooterpara	13	4	0
,, Budrilal, Bhaugulpore	3	5	0
,, Kedarnath Mookerjee, Parpore	13	4	0
,, Chundeechuru Mittra, Indore	13	4	0
,, Okhoycoomar Banerjee, Shillong	5	0	0
,, Soruteehunder Das, Dinagepore	11	8	0
,, Gungadinath Mookerjee, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Poornochunder Mittra, Duckhin Sabajpore	13	4	0
,, Hemchunder Banerjee, Muddapore	3	14	0
,, Ramlal, Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
,, Bhuanlal, Jallai	10	0	0
,, Mohendranath Sircar, Sydaha	6	10	0
,, Suddanund Behara, Cuttack	15	0	0
,, Probodhchunder Dutt, Nattore	12	10	0
,, Brojolal Ghose, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Mohadeb Mookerjee, Dum Dum	13	4	0
,, Shibram Chunder, Barwaritolla, Cutwa	13	4	0
,, Denobundhoo Bhowmick Lalpore	3	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 17, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three, months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he was relieved of his duties under the Railway Branch of this Government.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, M. A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Rungpore.

Baboo Tarini Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subseqent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Tarini Sunker Roy Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Dacca.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant. or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to Serampore in the district of Hooghly.

Moulvi Syud Faizuddin Hossein, Officiating deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Rampore-Beauleah, in the district of Rajshahye, with effect from the 6th ultimo, *vice* Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, transferred.

Baboo Poorno Chundra Roy, Moonsif of Dakhin Shahbazpore in Backergunge, on leave, is appointed to be a Moonsif of Basirhaut, in the 24 Pergunahs, *vice* Baboo Romesh Chundra Lahiree, deceased, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Baboo Poorno Chundra Roy, under orders of the 5th June last, is hereby cancelled.

Hurri Prosad Dass, Second Moonsif of Baghirhat, in the district of Jessore, has been allowed leave of absence for one month and 15 days, under Section 43-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th October 1879.

Baboo Mothoora Lall Roy, a Moonshif of Kurrigaon, in the district of Rungpore, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 38 days, under Section 43-1 of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Ram Chunder Dhur, Moonsif of Brahmunberiah, in the district of Tipperah, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, under Section 43-1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that already granted to him on the 31st March 1879.

Baboo Chunder Kumar Dass, Munsif of Bood-Bood, in the district of Burdwan, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, under Section 6, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st October 1879 or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Sreenath Pal Moonshif of Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca, has been allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 43-1 of the Civil Code, with effect from the 5th November 1879.

Advertisements.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Tagore Law Lectures 1872, Rs. 5.
Weekly Reporter, Gap Vol. Rs. 20.
Legislative Acts 1870-71 ,, 1.
Bengal Council Acts 1862-69 ,, 1.
Carey's Beng. Eng. Dictionary (Orig. edn,) Rs. 20.
Sabdakalpadruma 2nd, ed 76 parts, 35 parts half bind Rs. 70
Voigts Catalogue of Plants Rs. 5.
Aufrecht, Halargudha, a Sanskrit Vocabulary with Sans. Eng. glossary Rs. 10.
Cust, Modern Languages of the East Indies Rs. 6-8.
Maxmuller, Origin and Growth of Religion; as illustrated by the Religions of India Rs. 6-8.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Weekly Reporter, Bengal Law Reports, Moore's I. Appls—set or any volume, reasonable price will be given.
15, Bose Para Lane, Calcutta. KEDARNATH BANERJI.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

The election of Municipal Commissioners takes place on the 1st October next, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M., at the following stations:

Elections for Wards 1, 2 and 3, corresponding with Police Stations, Shampooker, Coomertollee and Burtollah, will be held at ...	*The Burtollah Police Station*, 151, *Cornwallis Street.*
Elections for Wards 4, 5 and 6, corresponding with Police Stations, Sukea's Street, Jorabagan and Jorasanko will be held at ...	*The Jorsanko Police Station*, 79 & 80, *Upper Chitpore Road.*
Elections for Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, corresponding with Police Stations, Burra Bazar, Colootollah, Moocheeparah, Bow Bazar, Poddopooker and Mangoe Lane, will be held at ...	*The Town Hall*
Elections for Wards 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, corresponding with Police Stations, Fenwick Bazar, Toltollah, Collinga, Badamtollee and Bamun Bustee, will be held at ...	*The Municipal Office.*
Election for Ward 18, *viz.*, Hastings, will be held at ...	*The Hastings Police Station.*

Kumar Amarendra Krishna, Superintendent of Arrear Department to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer at the Burtollah Station.

Mr. M. R. Shircore, License Officer to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer at the Jorasanko Station.

Mr. R. Williamson, Officiating Secretary to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer at the Town Hall.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey, Rai Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer at the Municipal Office.

Mr. D. J. Rowe of the Engineer's Department, will be the Polling Officer at the Hastings Station.

At each Polling Station there will be some assistant polling officers, who will register votes under the orders of the Polling Officer of the Station.

Each voter is required to present, or forward in a sealed cover, to the Polling Officer his voting paper, with the name of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all the prescribed particulars duly filled in.

As the work at the Polling Stations will be heavy, it is particularly requested that voters will attend early.

The Police will be in attendance at each Polling Station to maintain order.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
20th September 1879.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

Unveiling of the Statue of the Earl of Northbrook by His Honor the Lieutant-Governor, this day at 5-15 P.M.

Approaches to the above ceremonial will be by Esplanade West, past the Town Hall, or by the Cross Road, between Eden Gardens and the High Court. Approaches closed at 5-10 P.M. All visitors are requested to be seated by that time.

J. LAMBERT,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta, 22nd September 1879.

Required for the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee, from 1st October next, 1 Overseer and 1 Apprentice Engineer, possessing necessary qualifications. The former will be a permanent appointment, salary Rs. 80 per mensem with Rupees 25 horse allowance and rising to 100 per mensem after first year, and the latter will be a temporary appointment (one year certain), salary Rupees 100 with Rupees 30 horse allowance. Applications to be made on or before 28th of September 1879.

F. FAULDER,
For Chairman,
District Road Cess Committee Moorshedabad.
Berhampore, 17th Septembar, 1879.

Wanted an Accountant for the District Engineer's Office Bhagulpore salary Rupees 60 per month.

None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Accountants' Examinations.

Apply by letter only on or before 25th September 1879, with copies (*not original*) of testimonials to—

(Sd.) H. J. NEWBERY, ESQR.,
Chairman D. R. C. Bhangulpore.

NOTICE.

As Part 2nd of my "Comprehensive Key to Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare," which is yet in the Press, is swelling to a size larger than I expected it would, I am obliged to raise the price from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 a copy complete in two parts, exclusive of postage. Part 1st is already out, and is rapidly selling away. Early orders.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.

Calcutta, Shambazar, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane
No. 28, 19th September, 1879.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Pice Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

SPECTACLES FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Gold plated best quality folders... Rs. 10
Fitted in Silver Frame..... ,, 7
ditto in Steel ditto ..... ,, 4

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গুপ্ত-লিপি।

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে; মূল্য ১৲; ডাক মাসুল /০।

প্রথম খণ্ড—মূল্য ১।০; ডাক মাসুল /১০।

গুপ্তলিপি-লেখক-প্রণীত "চতুরা" উপন্যাস /৫।

কলিকাতা—শ্যামপুকুর ষ্ট্রীট ৩৮ নং নূতন বাঙ্গালা যন্ত্রালয়ে, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে ও চীনা বাজার ৩৯ নং পদ্মচন্দ্র নাথের দোকানে পাওয়া যায়।

Wanted for the District Engineer's office Mymensingh a competent Head Clerk and Accountant. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. None need apply who has no thorough experience of an Executive Engineer's office accounts.

Applications to be submitted before the 25th September next.

AUSTOSH LAHIRI, B.C.E.,
District Engineer Road Cess Committee.
Mymensingh, 3rd September, 1879.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot	As.	12,	Re.	1,			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do... .. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute..	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
No. 107 ..... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950.

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; t is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose Rs. 260.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts. Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gals. Rs. 275.

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached Rs. 350.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c. Rs, 575.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

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NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
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Damask cloths, Curtains Tapestry Repps
Cornice Fringes
Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

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GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
" " 1½ " " ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

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PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
Surgeon Dentists.
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

NOW READY,

The New Civil Court Manual,

Being the 3rd Edition of the "Civil P. Code and other Acts" considerably improved and enlarged. It contains a number of important Acts in addition to those published in the second edition, and possesses one great advantage—*viz.*, that in the Code are embodied the numerous important amendments made by the Amending Act,—Rs. 8; by post, Rs. 8-8. Apply to Mr. Cranenburgh, Police Court.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

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B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

LIFE OF DAVID HARE, 1 Re. & 8 As.
Spiritual Stray Leaves, one rupee.
BY PEARY CHAND MITTRA.
To be had at No. 20, Nimtolla Street, Calcutta.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
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